BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN COINS.

PART II.

(Muhammadan and Later Series).

632
30 அக் 1982

R0214

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Compiled by

C. R. SINGHAL,

ASSTT. SECRETARY & TREASURER,

The Numismatic Society of India.

Published by

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA,

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CONTENTS.

Foreword. i
Introduction. iii
List of Abbreviations. iv
List of Numismatic Supplements & Journals (with year of issue). v

LIST OF SECTIONS.

		Pages
(A)	Sultāns of Dehlī.	1
(B)	Kings of Bengal.	27
(C)	Kashmir.	35
(D)	The Bahmanīs.	37
(E)	Sultāns of Jaunpur.	43
(F)	,, Gujarāt.	44
(G)	,, Mālwa.	51
(H)	'Ādil Shāhi Dynasty of Bījāpur.	54
(I)	Nizām Shāhi Dynasty of Aḥmednagar.	57
(I,a)	Quṭb Shāhi Dynasty of Golconda.	57
(J)	Barīd Shāhi Dynasty of Bidar.	58
(K)	Fāruqi Kings of Khāndesh.	59
L)	Sultāns of Mā'bar.	60
(M)	Muhammadan (Miscellaneous).	62
(N)	Mughal Emperors of India.	76
(O)	Governors of Sind.	153
(P)	Durrānis.	154
(Q)	Native States of India.	157
(R)	Sikhs.	167
(S)	Nawābs of Awadh.	168
(T)	Coins of Mysore.	171
(U)	East India Company.	173
(V)	Indo-Portuguese.	177
(W)	Indo-Danish.	179
(X)	Coins of Malay.	180A
(Y)	Andaman Islands.	180B
(Z)	Māldīve Islands.	180C
	Sāssānian Coins.	180D
	Bibliography of Reference Books.	187
	Index I. Authors.	203
	Index II. Rulers & Dynasties etc.	206
	Index III. Mints.	215

FOREWORD.

Shri C R. Singhal has rendered distinct service to Indian Numismatics by presenting the Second Part of his Bibliography devoted to the coins of the Muslim Period of India. The work has been carefully planned and well executed; and Shri Singhal may feel confident of having made the book indispensable to all future workers on Indian coins. His Bibliography of Hindu Period published in 1950, including all the series prior to 1200 A. D. met with unanimous approval as a work of intrinsic value. It was not confined to a cut and dry listing of the articles, but aimed at presenting the main points of information contained in the various contributions and thus serving as a Ready-Referencer of Indian coins. This Second Part follows a similar model. One may find in the following pages virtually a summary of the field of Muslim Numismatics during the past half a century. The merit of such a work lies in its being objective, accurate and above all showing an intelligent grasp of the main points and new material in each entry dealt with. This must have involved the author in considerable work, having to work through a voluminous literature of the books and journals. But Shri Singhal has now been an adept in this kind of work, having published his first Bibliography of Indian coins and its Supplement in the **Numismatic Supplement** Nos. XLI (1928) and XLIII (1930). The present Part contains 26 dynasties and series of Muslim coins and covers about 600 entries including the Sassanian coins and also a full Bibliography of the books dealing with the mediaeval coinage of India.

While going through the pages of this Bibliography, one cannot but be impressed with the work done in the past by such pioneer savants of Indian Coins as Blochmann, Burn, Hodivala, Rodgers, Taylor, E. Thomas, Whitehead and Nelson Wright etc., who laid the foundations of and developed this important branch in the study of the original historical material. While feeling grateful for the quality and quantity of their work, one cannot help feeling that those noble traditions of scholarship should be carried forward by the new generation of Indian scholars and should not be allowed to languish in any way. In this line the museum officials have a special responsibility, since most of the material, both of Muslim and Hindu coins, first comes to them and remains deposited under their care.

It is in several directions that work can be usefully promoted by them. Firstly, all new hoards should be reported in the Numismatic Journal, making special reference to the new specimens found. Secondly, the material lying hitherto unpublished in the various coin-cabinets should be subjected to scrutiny and brought uptodate so far as its publication is concerned. As a rule nothing should be allowed to remain in arrears beyond five years. Thirdly, special studies should be undertaken discussing questions of weights, exchange values, metallurgy, fabric, nomenclature, mints, chronology, etc. of the various coin series. Fresh examination of these problems, is sure to furnish answers to may a pending problem, andas a result we would find ourselves more intelligently posted with regard to the several outstanding classes of our coinage, e. g. the interesting coins of Muhammad Tughlaq, Shershāh, Akbar, Jahāngir, Shāhjahān, etc. The Sāssānian coins listed here inspired a large variety of mediaeval Indian coinage of which no systematic study seems to have been made so far although the number of hoards is abundant.

Previous writers, specially Prof. E. Thomas and Hodivala were able to shed a great deal of new light on obscure points of Muslim coins on the basis of evidence derived from the literary sources of Muslim history. Further work on that line appears to have fallen in abeyance. We should earnestly wish a continuation of that work by persons competent to deal with the original sources in Persian and the literatures in the various regional languages of India. Even stray references to coins in literature should be reported through the pages of the **Numismatic Journal**. This applies equally well to both Hindu and Muslim coinage.

The Numismatic Society of India, by publishing these two parts of the Coin Bibliography by Shri Singhal has in a way cleared the ground to implement its own plan of presenting the different series of Indian coins in the form of Corpus Volumes, which it may be hoped, will materialise in the not too distant future.

Banaras Hindu University. **V. S. AGRAWALA**

6th November 1952.

INTRODUCTION.

Part first of the Bibliography of Indian Coins was published in the year 1950. Part second of the same is now placed in the readers' hands.

The present volume deals with coins of the Muhammadan and later periods and as such covers a wider field. No pretence, however, is made that this is an absolutely exhaustive work on the subject. Still utmost attempt has been made to make it as exhaustive as possible The order in which the present volume has been compiled is as follows:–

Various sections appearing herein have been arranged in a chronological and dynastic sequence. Articles in every section have been arranged alphabetically according to the name of the author of the article. For further simplification every section bears the number A1, A2, A3 and so on.

One diversion, in the present volume, is made from the older order, and that is with regard to the application of the diacritical marks. The diacritical marks have been applied more extensively. But their application has been restricted only to the summaries of the articles prepared by me. The titles of the entries have been printed in the same form as they appear in the original sources. A list of all the Numismatic supplements and Journals, with their corresponding year of issue is also given.

Part I of my Bibliography was well received by Numismatists both in India and abroad. I shall think myself amply rewarded if the present book can also command the same response from the Numismatists as my previous book did.

My thanks are due to my son Shri V. C. Singhal for rendering a great help in preparing the Indices and going through the proofs etc.

Bombay. 10th April 1952. **C. R. Singhal.**

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

ASR.– Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India.

IA.– Indian Antiquary.

JAS.– Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

JASB.– Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

JBBRAS.– Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

JB & O.– Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society.

JNSI.– Journal of the Numismatic Society of India.

JPHS.– Journal of the Punjab Historical Society.

JRAS.– Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great. Britain and Ireland.

MJLS.– Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

NC.– Numismatic Chronicle.

NS.– Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

PASB.– Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

RADN.– Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

LIST OF NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENTS AND JOURNALS WITH THEIR YEAR OF ISSUE.

Numismatic	Supplement	No. I	Issued in	1904
..	..	II	..	..
..	..	III	..	..
..	..	IV	..	..
..	..	V	..	1905
..	..	VI	..	..
..	..	VII	..	..
..	..	VIII	..	1907
..	..	IX	..	1908
..	..	X	..	..
..	..	XI	..	..
..	..	XII	..	1909
..	..	XIII	..	..
..	..	XIV	..	1910
..	..	XV	..	..
..	..	XVI	..	..
..	..	XVII	..	1911
..	..	XVIII	..	1912
..	..	XIX	..	..
..	..	XX	..	..
..	..	XXI	..	..
..	..	XXII	..	1913
..	..	XXIII	..	1914
..	..	XXIV	..	..
..	..	XXV	..	..
..	..	XXVI	..	1915
..	..	XXVII	..	..
..	..	XXVIII	..	1916
..	..	XXIX	..	1917
..	..	XXX	..	..
..	..	XXXI	..	1918
..	..	XXXII	..	..
..	..	XXXIII	..	..
..	..	XXXIV	..	1920
..	..	XXXV	..	1921
..	..	XXXVI	..	1922
..	..	XXXVII	..	1923
..	..	XXXVIII	..	1924

Numismatic Supplement	No. XXXIX	Issued in	1925
,,	,, XL	,,	1926–27
,,	,, XLI	,,	1928
,,	,, XLII	,,	1929
,,	,, XLIII	,,	1930
,,	,, XLIV	,,	1931–33
,,	,, XLV	,,	1934
,,	,, XLVI	,,	1935–36
,,	,, XLVII	,,	1937–38

JOURNALS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Vol I	for the year	1939
,, II	,,	1940
,, III	,,	1941
,, IV	,,	1942
,, V	,,	1943
,, VI	,,	1944
,, VII	,,	1945
,, VIII	,,	1946
,, IX	,,	1947
,, X	,,	1948
,, XI	,,	1949
,, XII	,,	1950

(A) SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ

A1 ALLAN, J. NS. XVI, (96), p.694

SOME RARE COINS OF THE PATHĀN SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ.

It describes the following coins acquired by the British Museum since the publication of their Catalogue in 1885:–

1. A silver coin of Muḥammad bin Sām, weight 49·5 grs. Date 59x.
2. A square gold coin of Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak. Weight 55.7 grs. No date.
3. A silver coin of Tughlaq I and Ibrāhīm Shāh, Governor of Bengal, weight 168.6 grs.
4. A gold coin of Muḥammad III Tughlaq and Bahādur Shāh, Governor of Bengal, weight ·165 grs. Date 728 A. H. Mint Sunārgāon.
5. A silver coin issued by the above rulers. No mint or date. Weight 165.5 grs.

A2 ALTEKAR, A. S. JNSI, VIII, p. 147

A NEW FIND OF GOLD COINS IN RAIGARH STATE.

This paper deals with five gold coins of the following rulers:-

1. Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh of Dehlī mint (1246-1266 A. D.)
2. Three *Padmaṭaṅkas* of Yādava King Singhana (1210–1247 A. D)
3. The fourth *Padmaṭaṅka* bears the bow below the legend instead of the sword.

The note also refers to the history of King Singhana whose coins were found in the heart of the Kingdom of the Chedis of Ratanpur. The discovery of the coin of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd along with the three coins of Singhana shows that it was probably during his rule that the Yādavas had to evacuate this territory owing to the pressure of the Muslim forces of this Sultān.

A3 ANTANI, R. M. NS. XL. (265). p.3

COINS EXHIBITED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA HELD AT AGRA ON JANUARY 2, 1927.

It describes the following coins:–

1. ½ rupee of Sher Shāh. Weight 43 grs. Date 948 A.H. Mint. Agra.
2. ½ rupee of Jhālāwār State. Weight 83 grs. Date R.Y. 30. Mint Jhālāwār.
3. ½ rupee of Jaipur State. Weight 82 grs. Date R.Y. 29. Mint Sawāi.
4. A copper coin of Jodhpur State. Weight 150 grs. Date R.Y. 5. Mint Sawāi Jodhpur.

A4 BANERJI, R. D. JB&O. V. p. 86.

NOTES ON INDIAN NUMISMATICS. VI-NEW MINTS AND TYPES OF SHER SHĀH'S COINAGE.

It reports the discovery of 448 silver coins received from the Collector of Shāhābād for examination. This find contains some unique coins of Pānduah, Chanārh (Chunār) and Kālpi mints. Five coins are illustrated in this short note.

A5 BANERJI, R. D. JB&O. V. p. 84.

NOTES ON INDIAN NUMISMATICS, IV-A MUHAR OF 'ALĀU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH RESTRUCK IN ASSAM.

It describes an octagonal gold coin of 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh restruck in Assam by some Koch or Ahom King. It bears the usual Persian legend on the obverse and the Ahom legend on the reverse.

A6 BAYLEY, E. C. JASB. XL. p. 160.

NOTE ON A GOLD COIN BEARING THE NAME OF PRINCE FIROZ SHĀH ZAFAR, SON OF FIROZ SHĀH OF DEHLĪ.

This coin is dated 791.H and the weight is not determined as it is attached to a necklace.

30 .A 1982

A7 BAYLEY, E. C. JASB. XLII. p. 311.

NOTE ON TWO MUHAMMADAN COINS.

1. Gold coin of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Khusrū. Mint Dehlī. Date 720 H.
2. Gold coin of Muzaffar Shāh of Bengal. Date 896 H.

A8. BLEAZBY, G.B. NS. II. (9). p. 3

A RUPEE OF SHAMSU-D-DĪN KAYŪMURS.

This rupee weighs 169 grs. and was minted at Dehlī.

A 9. BLEAZBY, G. B. NS. II. (10). p. 3

A RUPEE OF SHIHĀBU-D-DĪN 'UMAR SHĀH.

This rupee weighs 172 grs. and was minted at Dehlī in the year 715 A. H.

A 10. BLEAZBY, G. B. NS. III. (19). p. 6

MUḤAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ.

Metal silver. Weight 167 grs. Mint Lakhnauti. Date x33 A.H. Instead of one of the legends being within a circle, this coin bears both legends in square areas.

A 11. BLEAZBY, G. B. NS. III. (20). p. 6

FIROZ SHĀH III

Metal Silver. Weight 93 grs. Mint and date absent. This is the only coin of Firoz in silver.

A12. BLEAZBY, G. B. NS. III. (21). p. 7

SHER SHĀH

Metal silver. Weight 180 grs. Mint Agra probably. Date 948 A. H. This is a square rupee and is believed to be unique.

A13. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB. 1870. P. 181

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES BY A.C.L. CARLLEYLE

Following coins are described here :—

1. A coin of Sher Shāh, with the Hindi legend श्री सेर साह.
2. A rupee of Jahāngīr.

3. A coin of 'Ālam Shāh struck at Dehlī in 853 H.
4. A coin of Īltitmish. (Vide No, 124 of D.M.C.).

A14. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1873, p. 155

ON COINS FROM RUPAR.

Following two coins are described here :—
1. Billon. Mubārak Shāh Khilji. Date 719 H. Weight 83 grs.
2. Silver. Mubārak II Sayyid. Date 833 H. Weight 74 grs.

A15. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1876, p. 91.

GOLD COIN OF NĀṢIRU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD SHAH.

This coin is of Dehlī mint and is dated 657 H. The weight is 168. 45 grs.

A16. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1877, p. 156.

A RUPEE OF MUḤAMMAD 'ĀDIL SHĀH.

This is an ordinary coin but it bears the legend "*Mubāriz*" in the margin and is dated 961 H.

A17. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1878, p. 64.

GOLD COIN STRUCK BY FIRUZ SHĀH II OF DEHLĪ.

This is a unique coin which bears the name of *Al-Musta'sim*, the last Khalifa of Baghdād who had already lost his empire and his life in the invasion of the Mongolians in the year 656 H. The coin was struck at Dehlī and bears the date 692 H and weight 168.61 grs. (This coin has not been noticed by Mr. Wright in his Catalogue–C.R.S.)

A18. BURN, R. NS, VIII, (55), p. 587

PATHĀN ĀND BENGAL COINS.

85 silver coins were found in the Murshidābād District. Out of this 57 coins were declared as useless by Mr. Wright because they were in a very poor condition. The remaining coins are classified as under :–
(a) 2 coins of Altamsh like No. 28 of Thomas' Chronicles p. 46.

(b) 1 coin of Ruknu-d-dīn Firoz with mint Hazrat Dehlī as published in JRAS 1900, p. 772.
(c) 1 coin of Raziyya like No. 90. of Thomas.
(d) 2 coins of Bahrām Shāh. One is same as No. 92, of Thomas. The other differs in the reverse inscription which is in a circle, instead of being in a square.
(e) 1 coin of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd. Like No. 106. of Thomas.

Rulers of Bengal

(f) 8 coins of Ruknu-d-dīn Kaikāus. One is dated 687 A.H. Like No. 125. of Thomas.
(g) 11 coins of Bughda Shāh. Mint Lakhnauti on one. Like No. 168. of Thomas
(h 1 coin of Bahādur Shāh, Like No. 186. of Thomas. Mint Sunārgāon. Date 728 A. H.
(i) 1 coin of 'Alāu-d-dīn 'Ali Shāh; New type.
(j) 1 Half rupee of Sikandar Shāh son of Iliyās Shāh. Weight 81 grs.

A19. BURN, R. NS. XLIV. (307). p. 5

MUHAMMAD TUGHLAQ'S FORCED COINAGE.

It refers to coin No. 198 of Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehlī wherein he had misread the legend of this coin as

لا يولا لسلطا ن كل ا لنا س بعضهم بعضا تغلق

The same legend has been corrected by Sir Burn as

لولا لسلطا ن لا كل ا لنا س بعضهم بعضا تغلق

A20. DELMERICK, J. G. JASB.XLII, p. 97

NOTE ON A NEW GOLD COIN OF MAḤMŪD SHĀH BIN MUHAMMAD SHĀH BIN TUGHLAQ SHĀH OF DEHLĪ.

This coin bears no mint but is dated 752 H. It is similar to No. 648 of Dehlī Museum Catalogue.

A 21. DELMERICK, J. G. JASB, XLIV, p. 126

LIST OF RARE MUHAMMADAN COINS,–No. 1 COINS OF THE KINGS OF DEHLĪ AND JAUNPUR.

Following coins are described and illustrated :—

1. Gold Balban. Date 670 H. Mint Dehlī. Weight 169 grs.
2 Silver. Mubārak Shāh. Mint Dāru-l-mulk. Date 717 H. Weight 168 grs.
3. .. .. Date 720 H. Weight 83 grs.
4. Gold. Tughlaq Shāh. Date 725 H. Weight 170 grs.
5. .. Maḥmūd Shāh. Date 802 H.
6. .. Maḥmūd Shāh. of Jaunpur. Date 847 H. Weight 165 grs.
7. Gold. Murād Bakhsh (Mughal). Mint Aḥmedābād. Date 1068 H. Weight 169 grs.
8. Silver. Shāh Jahān. Date 1069 H. 32 Ilāhi. Weight 176 grs.
9. .. .. Mint Aḥmedābād. Date 1069-32 H.
10. .. Aurangzeb. Mint Patna. Date 1070-1.
11. Gold. Rafī'u-d-daulah. Mint Farkhanda-bunyād-Haiderābād. Date 1131 H.
12. Silver. Rafī'u-d-darjāt. Mint Kora. Date 1131-1.
13. .. Muḥammad Ibrāhīm. Mint Shāhjahānābād. Date 1132-1.

A 22. DELMERICK, J. G. JASB.XLV. p. 291

LIST OF RARE MUHAMMADAN COINS-NO. II (COINS OF THE KINGS OF DEHLĪ, MALWAH, BENGAL KULBARGA, AND KASHMIR).

Following coins are described here :-

Dehlī Sulṭāns.

1. Billon. Khusrū Shāh. Date 720 H. Weight 51 grs.
2. Silver. Muḥammad III. Mint Dehlī. Date 732 H. Wt. 170 grs.
3. Gold. Firoz Shāh. Mint Dehlī. Date 766 H. .. .. ..
4. .. Muḥammad bin Firoz Shāh. Date 793 H. .. .. ..
5. Copper. Ibrāhīm Shāh Sūr. Date 962 H. .. 292 ..

Mughals.

6. Gold. Akbar. Mint Agra. Date 5 Ilāhi Khurdād Wt. 166 grs.
7. .. .. 5 Jalūs. Weight 166 ..
8. .. (Mehrābi.) .. .. .. 981 H. .. 167 ..
9. .. Jehāngīr. .. Lāhore. .. 1015 H. .. 200 ..
10. .. .. .. Agra. .. 1018 H. .. 165 ..
11. Silver .. .. Lāhore. .. 1017 H. .. 220 ..
12. .. .. 1019 H. .. 219 ..
13. .. .. .. Agra. .. 1035 H. .. 176 ..
14. Gold. .. .. Ajmer. .. 1025 H. .. 164 ..

15 Gold. Shāhjahān II. Mint Ahmednagar Farakhābād. Date 1173-1.
16. ,, Bedār Bakht. Mint Shāhjahānābād. .. 1202-1.
17. Silver. Bahādur Shāh. .. ,, .. 1257-5 H.

Malwa.

18. Gold. Hoshang Shāh Weight 170 grs.
19. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh Khaljī. Mint Shādiābād. Date 870. H.

Bengal

20. Gold. Bahādur Shāh. Mint Sunārgāon. Date 728 H.
21. ,, Husain Shāh. Date 905 H.

Bahmani

22. ;, Aḥmad Shāh. Date 853 H.
23. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh. No date.

Kashmir.

24. Silver. Muḥammad 'Ali Shāh. Mint Kashmir. Date 986 H.
25. Silver. Muḥammad Yūsuf Shāh. ,, ,, ,, 987 H.

A 23. DELMERICK, J. G. PASB. 1881. p.157

ON A SILVER COIN OF SHAMSU-D-DĪN KAIŪMARS.

This coin weighs 167 grs. and is dated 6xx H (vide D. M. C. No. 279).

A 24. DURGA PRASAD. NS. XLII. (286). p. 37

A SILVER COIN STRUCK IN NEPAL IN THE NAME OF 'ALĀU-D-DIN MUHAMMAD SHĀH KHILJI

This coin which looks like a Nepāli coin outwardly bears the following legend in Arabic :—

Obv. سکندر الثانی ناصر امیر المومنین یمین الخلافة

Rev. الاعظم السلطان ابو المظفر محمد شاه علا الدنیا والدین

This coin does not bear the name of the mint and the date. The weight is 151 grs.

A. 25. GIBBS, J. NC. V. (3rd ser.). p. 213

ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE PATHĀNS AND MOGUL DYNASTIES OF DEHLĪ

Following coins are described and illustrated:—

1. Gold. Tāju-d-dīn Yaldaz. Mint Ghazni. Date 6xx H. Weight 61 grs.

2. Silver. Iltutmish Weight 165 grs. No mint and date. Obverse the legend, and Reverse the horseman to left with club in his right hand.
3. Silver. Firoz Shāh. Mint Dehlī. Date 633 H. Weight 165 grs. Unique.
4. Gold. Maḥmūd Shāh. ,, ,, ,, 650 H. ,, 168 grs.
5. Silver. Kayumarṣ ,, ,, ,, 689 H. ,, 167 grs. Unique.
6. Gold. Firoz Shāh. ,, ,, ,, 69x H. ,, 168 grs.
7. Gold. Firoz Shāh. ,, ,, ,, 694 H. ,, 167 grs.
8. Gold. Muḥammad Shāh. No mint & date. Square type.
9. Gold. As above (It looks like a fake coin–C. R. S.)
10. Silver. Khusrū Shāh. Mint Dehlī. Date 720 H. Weight 170 grs. Unique.
11. Gold. Tughlaq Shāh. Mint and date uncertain. Weight 169 grs.
12. Gold. Muḥammad bin Tughlaq. Mint Dehlī. Date 725 H. Weight 198 grs.
13. Gold ,, Mint Deogīr. Date 727 H. Weight 197 grs.
14. Gold. Firoz Shāh & Fatḥkhān. Date 7xx. Weight 169 grs.
15. Gold. Firoz Shāh with Ẓafar. Mint and date uncertain.
16. Silver. Maḥmūd bin Muḥammad. Date 816 H. Weight 170 grs. Unique.
17. Silver. Mubārak II. Date 837 H.
18. Gold. Muḥammad bin Farīd Shāh. Weight 177 grs.
19. Silver Sher Shāh. No mint and date.
20. Gold. Islām Shāh. Weight 171 grs. Square type. Unique.
21. Silver. Ibrāhīm Shāh. Half rupee. Date 962 H. Weight 88 grs. Unique.
22. Silver, Muḥammad Karlagh. Weight 110 grs. Unique.
23. Gold. Husein Shāh of Jaunpur. Weight 185 grs.
24. ,, Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī. Mint Aḥsanābād. Date 763 H. Unique.

30 1982

A 26. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI X, p. 60

A RARE COPPER COIN OF SIKANDAR LODI

The author in this small note publishes a copper coin and points out that the billon issues of this Sulṭān are very common but no coins have been found in copper.

(The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, has a large number of copper coins of the same type–C.R.S.)

A 27. HAIG, W. PASB, 1897, p. 63

NOTE ON A FIND OF COINS IN THE WŪN DISTRICT, BARĀR

These coins were discovered by a *Gond* while ploughing his field in the year 1896. They are 136 in number and belong' to the following rulers:—

28 Coins of 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh. Dates 701, 702, 703, 704, 711, 713, 714, and 715 H.

4 Coins of Mubārak Shāh. Like Nos. 147 and 150 of Thomas.

49 Coins of Tughlaq Shāh. Like No. 164. of Thomas. Dates 721 to 726 H.

55 Coins of Muḥammad III. Like No. 193 of Thomas. Dates 732-34, 736, 737 H. and No. 194 of Thomas. Dates 733-35 and 737 H.

A 28. HODIVALA, S. H. NS.XLII, (290), p. 46

SHASHKĀNI OR SHASHGĀNI ?

By quoting various references from the Persian texts, the author has tried to prove that the correct monetary denomination of this coin should be Shashgāni and not Shashkāni.

A 29. HODIVALA, S. H. JNSI, III, p. 105

THE COINS OF SHAMU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD SHĀH.

This note refers to coins No. 423 and 423A published by Mr. H. N. Wright in his "Coinage and Metrology of the Sultāns of Dehlī". Similar coins were also noticed by Rodgers and Whitehead but none of them could explain their identity satisfactorily. On the strength of a manuscript named *Futuḥu-s-Salāṭīn*

by 'Isāmi, the author has tried to identify this person with Malik Maḥmūd Yaklākhi of Deccan who was made Governor of Deogīrī by Sulṭān Mubārak Shāh and he revolted there soon after his master set out on the return Journey to Dehlī. The insurgent Viceroy assumed royal honours and the Umbrella of Sovereignty and struck coins in his name.

A 30. HOERNLE, A. F. R. JASB, L,p. 53

A NEW FIND OF EARLY MUHAMMADAN COINS.

38 silver coins were discovered in the ground within the municipal limits of Gauhati in the year 1880. Out of these only 14 coins were recovered which are described and illustrated in this paper.

1. Silver. Īltutmish. Weight. 164. 5 grs. Obverse. The legend in Arabic. Reverse. Horseman with club in right hand.
2. „ „ As above.
3. „ „ Date 6 (26) H. Weight 165 grs. Similar to No. 28 of Thomas.
4. „ „ Date (6) 30 H. Weight 167. 5 grs. Similar to No. 30 of Thomas. „ „
5. „ Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn 'Iwaz of Bengal. Unique in this variety. Date 6th month of 621 H.
6. „ Raziyya. Mint Lakhnauti. Date (634) H. weight 166 grs. Similar to No. 90 of Thomas but word بنت, is placed between التتمش and السلطان I.
7. „ „ Date 635 H. Similar to above.
8. „ Mas'ūd Shāh. Weight 163 grs. Unique.
9. „ Maḥmūd Shāh. „ 164 „ Date (644?) H.
10. „ „ „ 169 „ Mint Lakhnauti Date (645) H. Unique.
11. „ Yuzbak of Bengal. Mint Lakhnauti. Date. Month Ramzān, 853 H. (I. M. C. No. 6). Weight 171 grs.
12. „ „ As above.

From the Society's cabinet, following important coins of the early Bengal series are described and illustrated.

13. Silver. Īltutmish. Mint Lakhnauti. Date 633 H. Unique. This is the only coin which bears the mint name of Lakhnauti.

14. Silver Raẓiyya. Same as No. 6 of Thomas but it has date 634 H.

15. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh. Similar to No. 110 of Thomas but unique as it bears "*YUZBAK*" in the lower left-hand corner. (D. M. C. No. 225D).

16. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh. Mint Lakhnauti. Date. Safar 655 H. Unique.

A 31 HOERNLE, A. F. R. JASB, LVIII, p. 30.

ON SOME NEW OR RARE MUHAMMADAN AND HINDU COINS.

It relates about the discovery of 477 gold coins found in a village in the Hoshangābād district in the year 1888. Most of these coins belong to the known types of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī and only five coins are described and illustrated in this article.

1. Muḥammad III bin Tughlaq. (Vide D.M.C. NO. 492)
2. Tughlaq II (Vide D. M. C. No. 761).
3. Tughlaq I. (,, No. 433). This is wrongly assigned to Tughlaq II.
4. Abūbakr Shāh. (,, No. 780) but no mint and date.
5. Sikandar Shāh of Bengal.
6. Fatḥ Khān Tughlaq. (,, No. 745) but no date and mint.

7-8. Two copper coins of Ḥasan Qarlagh of bull and horseman type (Vide I. M. C. No. 15).

A. 32. HOERNLE, A.F.R. JASB, LIX, p. 154.

ON THE COPPER COINS OF THF SŪRI DYNASTY.

This paper deals with a hoard of 8, 950 copper coins discovered near the city of Jullundur (Panjāb) in the year 1889. The mostly represented coins are those of Sher Shāh and Islām Shāh and a few of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh. These are all *dāms* and about forty of them are illustrated in three plates.

A 33. HOERNLE, A.F.R. JASB, LIX, p. 169.

ON SOME NEW OR RARE HINDI AND MUHAMMADAN COINS.

This article describes and illustrates the following Muhammadan coins ;—

1. Gold. Fatḥ Shāh of Bengal. Mint Treasury. Date 890 H. Legend unique.
2. Silver. Muḥammad 'Ādil Sūrī. Mint Jhūsi. Date (9) 64 H. (D. M. C. No. 1434D).
3. Copper. Sher Shāh. Mint Kālpi. Date 94x H.

A 34. KAUS, H. JNSI. VII, p. 64

THE TITLE "HAẒRATH" OF MINT SULṬĀNPUR (WĀRANGAL).

Wārangal was captured by Muḥammad Tughlaq during the reign of his father and when he ascended the throne, he renamed it as Sulṭānpur and gave it the titles of "*Takht-gāh*" and "*Dāru-l-mulk*". But this coin issued from this mint bears the new title "Hazrat" and weighs 65 grs. The legend is عدل
محمد شاه

(I do not agree with Mr. Kaus that this coin was issued by Muḥammad III Tughlaq because the coins issued by him invariably bear the word 'Tughlaq' along with his own name which is missing on this coin. Secondly the coins of Muḥammad Tughlaq do not bear the legend عادل at the top of his name. I am, therefore, inclined to assign this coin to 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Khaljī whose coin No. 364 (H .N. Wright's Catalogue of Coins in the Dehlī Museum) exactly resembles with this coin. Moreover, the calligraphy of the Tughlaq coins is different from those of the Khaljīs and the script of this coin resembles more closely with the latter than with the former—C.R.S).

A 35. NEVILL, H. NS. XVIII, (109), p. 228

THE SŪRI OF SHĀHGARH.

This mint has been identified with the town of Sahsaram in the Shāhābād district.

A 36. NEVILL, H. NS. XXVI, (153), p. 479

BILLON ISSUES OF SIKANDAR LODI.

This note mentions the discovery of more than 5000 Lodi coins in the Hardoi district and points out that the mint ضرب حضرت- دهلی occurs only on coins of a distinct type which is the natural successor of the Dehlī issues of Bahlol. The coins issued

30 ... 1982

later do not bear the mint name and are of broader size. It also describes one unusual coin dated 894 H., on which the mint حضرت دهلی comes immediately under the name of Bahlol Shāh.

A 37. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV. (214) p. 19

FIROZ SHĀH ZAFAR, IBN FIROZ SHĀH.

The assumption of Mr. Thomas that Ẕafar, the second son of Firoz Shāh, was associated by his father in the Kingship immediately after the death of Fatḥ Khān, the heir apparent, in 763 H., was doubted by Mr. Rodgers. According to him another prince, named Firoz Shāh Ẕafar succeeded to the throne of Dehlī for a portion of the year 791 H. during the troublous period which followed after the death of Firoz Shāh in the beginning of 790 H. His theory was based on the obvious fact that all the dated coins of Ẕafar belong to the single year 791 H, a date by which according to Thomas, Ẕafar, the second son of Firoz, "must obviously have been in his grave". On the testimony of the coinage, the author comes to the conclusion that Ẕafar, under the style of Firoz Shāh Ẕafar, succeeded Tughlaq II, but survived his succession only a few months and was followed by his son Abubakr.

A 38. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV. (215). p. 21

THE CURRENCY OF THE PATHAN SULTANS.

This scholarly article deals at length the denominational value, the proportionate alloy of silver and copper and the weights of the billon and copper coins issued by these rulers.

A 39. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV. (219). p 116

MINT TOWNS OF THE DEHLI SULṬĀNS.

The following mint-towns have been mentioned and, their location identified in this paper :-

Ābu, Āgra, Alwar, Awadh, Bhānpūr, Biānā, Bilādu-l-Hind, Bud Hāndia(?). Chunār, Dāru-l-Islām, Dehlī, Deogīr, Dhār,

Fakhrābād, Fatḥābād, Gaur, Gwāliar, Ḥiṣṣār, Jahānpanāh, Jaunpūr, Jhūsi, Kālpī, Lāhor, Lakhnau, Lakhnauti, Malot, Mulk-i-Tilang, Multān, Nārnol, Patna, Qanauj, Quṭbābād, Rāisīn, Rantambhor, Rasūlpūr 'urf ? Rohtās, Sāhat–i–Sind, Sambhal, Satgāon, Shāhgadh, Sharīfābād, Shergadh, Shergadh 'urf Bakar, Shergadh 'urf Qanauj, Shergadh 'urf ? Sulṭānpūr (I), Sulṭānpūr (II), Sunārgāon, Tughlaqpūr' urf Tirhut and Ujjain.

A 40. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV. (221), p. 156

COINS OF THE PATHAN KINGS OF DEHLI.

Ghiāṣu–d–dīn Tughlaq I.

In this article, fourteen coins of different varieties issued by this ruler have been described.

A 41. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV. (222), p. 160

COINS OF THE PATHAN KINGS OF DEHLI.

Fīroz Shāh and the later Tughlaqs.

Coins of the following rulers have been described in this paper :–

1. Ghiāṣu–d–dīn Maḥmūd (Pretender), 752 H. One gold coin.
2. Firoz Shāh. 6 gold, 1 silver, 16 billon and 6 copper coins.
3. Fatḥ Khān with Firoz Shāh. 3 gold and 5 billon coins.
4. Ghiāṣu–d–dīn Tughlaq ibn Fatḥ Khān Firoz Shāh. 1 gold, 7 billon and 3 copper coins.
5. Firoz Shāh Ẓafar ibn Firoz Shāh. 1 gold, 8 billon and 3 copper coins.
6. Abūbakr ibn Firoz Shāh Ẓafar. 2 gold, 8 billon and 6 copper coins.
7. Nāṣiru–d–dīn Muḥammad ibn Firoz Shāh. 1 gold, I silver, 7 billon and 10 copper coins.
8. 'Alāu–d–dīn Sikandar ibn Muḥammad Shāh. 2 billon and 4 copper coins.
9. Nāṣiru–d–dīn Maḥmūd Shāh ibn Muḥammad Shāh. 3 gold, 2 silver, 2 billon and 8 copper coins.
10. Nuṣrat Shāh ibn Fatḥ Khān ibn Firoz Shāh. 1 gold, I billon and 6 copper coins.

A 42. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV, (223), p. 189

COINS OF THE PATHAN KINGS OF DEHLI
The Saiyid Dynasty.

Following coins are described here.
1. Mu'izzu–d–dīn Mubārak. 1 silver and 3 copper coins.
2. Muḥammad Shāh bin Farīd. 1 gold, 1 silver, 2 billon and 3 copper coins.
3. 'Alāu–d-dīn 'Ālam Shāh. 1 silver, 2 billon and 2. copper coins.

A 43. NEVILL, H. NS. XXXV, (224), p. 195

COINS OF THE PATHAN KINGS OF DEHLI.
The Lodī Sulṭāns.

Following coins are described here :--
1. Bahlol Lodī. 5 billon and 6 copper coins.
2. Sīkandar bin Bahlol. 5 billon coins.
3. Ibrāhīm bin Sīkandar Lodī. 2 billon and 1 copper coins.
4. Maḥmūd bin Sikandar Lodī. 1 billon coin.

A44. PANNA LALL NS. XXVI, (155), p. 483

A RUPEE OF 'ĀLAM SHĀH, SULṬĀN OF DEHLĪ.

It describes a silver coin of 'Ālam Shāh of the Sayyid Dynasty. No mint and weight 175 grs.

A 45. PRAYAG DAYAL NS. XXXVI, (230), p. 36

NOTE ON A SILVER COIN OF QUṬBU–D–DĪN MUBĀRAK I.

It is a known coin bearing the mint Dāru–l–lslām and date 717 H. The weight is 168.5 grs.

A 46. RODGERS, C. J. IA, XVII, p. 64

THE RUPEES OF THE SŪRI DYNASTY.

These rupees were collected by the author in Panjāb and were sold to the Government Museum, Madras. In this article 18 rupees of Sher Shāh, 11 of Islām Shāh and one rupee of Muḥammad Ādil Shāh, have been described and illustrated.

A 47. RODGERS, C. J. JRAS. XIV, (N. S.), P. 24

A COIN OF SHAMSU-D-DUNYA-WA-UD-DĪN MAḤMŪD SHĀH.

The author presumes that this coin was struck either by Asadu-d-dīn cousin of 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh or by Wafā Beg during the absence of King Mubārak Shāh, when he led an expedition towards Deogīr and was absent from the capital for many months. (But this coin has been successfully assigned by Prof. Hodivālā (vide JNSI, III, p. 105)-(C R. S.)

A 48. RODGERS, C. J. JASB. XLIX, p. 81

COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ.

Following coins are described and illustrated in this article:-

PLATE V.

No. 1 & 2. Muḥammad bin Sām or Eibek Obv. *'Adl.* Rev. *Mumlakat*

,, 6. ,, Obv. *Adl.* Rev. *Muizz*

,, 15. 'Alāu-d-dīn of Khwārizm. Obv. In square *'Alau-d-dunya'* Rev. In square *'Wa-ud-dīn'.*

,, 7. Muḥammad bin Sām. Obv. *Muizzi.* Rev. Bull standing ,, left; above Hindi legend.

, 3&4 Iltutmish. Obv. *'Adl.* Rev. *Shamsi.*

,, 9 ,, Obv. *'Adl-i-Sulṭan-ul-Muazzim.* Rev. *Zarb ba Lāhore.*

,, 10. ,, Obv. *'Adlu-s-Sulṭān.* Rev. *Shamsu-d-dunya Wa ud-dīn.*

,, 11, 12&13. ,, Obv. *'Adl.* Rev. Dehlī.

,, 5. ,, Obv. In hexagon. *'Adl.* Rev. In hexagon, *Sulṭān*, weight 12 grs. only. V. Rare.

,, 8. Raziyya. Vide D. M. C. No 170.

,, 14. Alāu-d-dīn of Khwārizm. Obv. In spuare *'Adl.* Rev. In square. *Sulṭān.*

,, 16. ,, Obv. In the centre. *'Sulṭān'* and the marginal legend. Rev. Kalima in Kufic characters.

[library stamp]

.. 17. Firoz Shāh Zafar. Same as D. M. C. No. 775 B.
.. 18. ..
.. 19. Muḥammad IV. D. M. C. No. 825 but date 792 H.

PLATE VI.

No. 2. Sikandar Shāh of Kashmir. Obv. *Sikandar*. Rev. *Shāh*.
.. 3. Muḥammad Shāh of Kashmir. Obv. *Muḥammad*. Rev. *Shāh*.
4. & 5. Humāyūn. Mint Agra. Date 946 H.
.. 7. Rupee of Humāyūn. Similar to rupees of Muḥammad-'Ādil Sūr in design. Mint Dehlī ? Date 962 H.
.. 8. Rupee of Muḥammad Shāh of Bengal, Mint Sātgāon. Date 962 H.
.. 9. Silver, Bābar, Mint Agra. Date (9) 37 H.
.. 10.–12. Copper, Humāyūn. Mint. *Shahr–i–Mukarram* Chāmpānīr. Date 942 H.
.. 13. .. .. Mint Jaunpur. Date 937 H.
.. 14–18. Small copper coins of the Sūrī Dyansty.

A 49 RODGERS, C. J. JASB, XLIX, p. 207

COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ.

In this article about 30 coins have been briefly described and illustrated. As they are of known types, no detailed description is given here.

A 50 RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LII, p. 55

COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ. No. III.

In this article 35 coins have been described and illustrated. These coins belong to Muḥammad bin Sām, the joint rule of two sons of Sām, some rulers of Ghazni, Īltutmish, Balban, Firoz Shāh (Jalālu-d-dīn), Taimūr Shāh, Forced currency of Muḥammad III Tughlaq, and Bahlol Shāh.

A 51 RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LV, p. 183

COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ. No. IV.

The author in this article has described and illustrated 28 coins of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī and 2 of Jaunpur. Most of

these coins are published in Mr. N. Wright's Catalogue, but only a few which were not noticed by him are described here.

No. 1 of Mr. Rodgers.	On the gold coins of Fatḥ Khān Firoz, the first word at the top on obverse was not read correctly by Mr. Wright. This has been deciphered by Mr. Rodgers as "*Habīb*" i. e., friend.
No. 13.	A small copper coin of Ibrāhīm Lodī and Rāmā Mahārājā of Kāngra. Obv *Ibrāhīm Sikandar*. Rev. *Sri Rām Dev* in Hindi. Rāmā died in 1528 A. D. and Ibrāhīm died in 1526 on the plain of Pānipat.
No. 29.	Gold square coin of Islām Shāh Sūr.

A 52 RODGERS C. J JASB, LXIII, p. 63

COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ, No. V.

This article describes and illustrates 40 rare and unique coins. Most of these are included in the Dehlī Museum Catalogue and only the following important coins are noticed here:—

No. 3. Billon coins of Yalduz with *Muizzu-d-dīn* as the Martyr-sulṭān.

7. Square silver coin of Sher Shāh Sūrī.
9. Gold coin of Yalduz with his master's name and his own on it.
10. Silver coin of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Muḥammad Qarlagh.
23. Unique rupee of Ḥasan Qarlagh.
28. Gold coin in the joint name of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn and Mu'izzu-d-dīn sons of Sām.

A 53 RODGERS C. J. JASB, LXV, p. 213

SUPPLEMENT TO THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF THE PATHĀN KINGS OF DEHLĪ No. VI.

It this article 31 coins, mostly of copper are described and illustrated and as they are included in the Catalogue of Mr. Wright, there is no need to describe them here.

A 54 SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, I, p. 14

A UNIQUE QUARTER–RUPEE OF SHER SHĀH SŪRĪ

This coin is similar to No. 630 of the Indian Museum Calcutta, but it is a quarter-rupee weighing 40 grs. only andis, dated 948 H.

A 55 SINGHAL, C. R. JN SI, II, p. 135

A RARE FRACTIONAL PICE OF SHER SHĀH SŪRĪ

It is 1/20th of a pice of Sher Shāh's currency. The weight is 16 grs. only and it is dated 94x. H.

A 56 SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, IV, p. 63

A HOARD OF 3877 BILLON COINS OF SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ.

This hoard was found in a field at Triambak in the year 1940. The coins belong to the following rulers:–

Balban. 694 coins.
'Alāu–d–dīn Khaljī. 3,089 coins.
Tughlaq I. 94 coins.

The interesting feature of the hoard is that the collector has particularly picked up only one variety of coins issued by these rulers. They bear on the obverse the name of the King in Persian in a circle surrounded by Devanāgri legend in the margin. (Vide Dehlī Museum Catalouge Nos. 244, 342 and 464) In the Khāljī lot the date 703 H. is a new date.

A 57. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, V,p. 165

A NEW COIN OF MAHMŪD, SON OF MUHAMMAD BIN SĀM.

This billon coin belongs to the Lucknow Museum and weighs 48 grs. only. It bears the Persian legend on the obverse and a Turk horseman marching to left on the reverse. The coins of this ruler are noticed before but this is of a different type, and was probably issued for use in the frontier regions.

A 58 SHERE, S. A. JNSI, V, p. 162

A GOLD COIN OF MUḤAMMAD B. TUGHLAK.

This is a freak issue as the legend on both the sides is in the reverse position. The type is similar to No. 483 of the Catalogue of Dehlī Museum and it weighs about 163 grs.

A 59 STAPLETON, H. E. JASB, VI, (N. S.), 1910, p. 148

THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY OF NORTH EASTERN INDIA -I. B. THE EARLY GOLD COINAGE OF THE DEHLĪ EMPERORS.

It describes two gold coins. One belongs to Ma'sūd Shāh and the other to Maḥmūd Shāh. Both the coins are published in Mr. Wright's Catalogue.

A 60 STAPLETON, H. E. NS, XLII, (283), p. 5.

A FIND OF 182 SILVER COINS OF KINGS OF THE ḤUSAINI AND SŪRI DYNASTIES FROM RAIPĀRĀ. THĀNA DOHAR, DISTRICT DACCA, EASTERN BENGAL.

While digging land a copper pot was found by the labourers in the year 1928. As the coins did not occupy more than 1/8th of the pot, possibly the 182 coins only represented part of the actual find. These coins cover a period from 899 to 953 H. and belong to the following rulers;–

1. 30 are of 'Alāu-d-dīn Ḥusain Shāh of Bengal.
2. 36 „ Nāṣiru-d-dīn Naṣrat Shāh (Son of No. 1).
3. 3 „ 'Alāu-d-dīn Firūz Shāh (Son of No. 2).
4. 8 „ Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh (Son of No. 1)
5. 51 „ Sher Shāh of Sūrī Dynasty.
6. 54 „ Islām Shāh. „

Fourteen of them are illustrated in two plates.

A 61 STULPNAGEL, C. R. JASB, XLIX, p. 29.

COINS OF GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN AND MU'IZU-D-DĪN BIN SĀM.

In this article three silver coins of the joint rule of two brothers viz. Ghiyṣāu-d-dīn and Mu'izu-d-dīn sons of Sām are

3 ... 1952

described and illustrated. One of these coins was struck at Ghazni and as they bear dates 596 to 598 H. only, these coins must have been issued towards the end of their reign. They weigh 74 grs. and the legends are arranged in three concentric circles on two of them. The legend of the third coin is arranged in a square in a circle.

A 62. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI .I.p. 116

A UNIQUE GOLD TANKAH OF RUKNU-D-DĪN IBRĀHĪM I.

This note describes a solitary gold tankah of this Sultān. It was minted at Dehlī and bears the date 695 A. H.

A 63. THOMAS, E. NC., IX, 1846-47, pp. 79-120 & 172-182

ON THE COINS OF THE PATĀN SULṬĀNS OF HINDŪSTĀN.

In this long paper 73 coins are described and illustrated. These coins are also included in his book "The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehlī", published in 1871.

A 64. THOMAS, E. NC, X, 1847-48, pp. 43-62, 127-143 & 151-178

COINS OF THE PAṬĀN, AFGHĀN OR GHORI SULṬĀNS OF HINDŪSTĀN (DEHLI).

In this paper 125 coins are described and illustrated and the same are also included in his book "The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehlī", published in 1871.

A 65. THOMAS, E. NC. XV, 1852-53, pp. 121-175

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE SERIES OF THE COINS OF THE PATHĀN SULṬĀNS OF HINDŪSTĀN.

This lengthy paper describes 103 coins of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī and 9 copper coins of Akbar. Most of these coins are included in his book mentioned above.

A 66. THOMAS, E. PASB, 1872, p. 199

READINGS OF RARE COINS.

In this small note, the following coins are described but not illustrated:—

1. One gold and two silver coins of Īltutmish. Horseman Type.
2. Six silver coins of Ghiāṣū-d-dīn 'Iwaz of Bengal.
3. Four silver Bengal coins of Īltutmish subsequent to the re-assertion of his Imperial sway.

A 67. THORBURN, P. NS. XLII, (284), p. 23

NOTES ON A FEW RARE INDIAN COINS.

Following interesting coins are described and illustrated in this paper:—

1. Billon coin of Muḥammad bin Sām. Weight 44. 5 grs. Obv. Rude figure of elephant to left. Above 'Sri (?) in Nāgari characters.
2. Copper coin of Quṭbu–d–dīn Aibak. Weight 29 grs. Obv & Rev. Within rayed circle '*Quṭbi*'.
3. Rupee of Ghiyāṣu–d–dīn 'Iwaz of Bengal. Weight 164 grs. Date 616 H. Obv. This coin has unusual marginal legend.
4. ½ dām of Akbar. Mint Burhānpur. Date Ilāhi 4x Bahman Weight 163 grs.
5. Paisa of Aurangzeb. Mint Udaipur. Date 108x. H. Weight 212 grs.
6. ½ Paisa of ,, ,, Mailāpur. Weight 95 grs.
7. ½ rupee of Muḥammad Shāh. Mint Jahāngīrnagar. Date. 115x-27. H. Weight 89 grs.
8. ½ rupee of Aḥmad Shāh. Mint 'Aẓīmābād (?). Date 1166–6. H. Weight 89.5 grs.
9. Square copper of Shāh 'Ālam II. Mint Najībābād, Date. 1208-34. H. Weight 348 grs. (Impt,).
10. Gold coin of Kīrat Singh, Mahārānā of Dholpur in the name of Muḥammad Akbar II. Date 1252-31. H. Weight 165 grs.
11. ¼ rupee of Rām Singh, Mahārāo of Būndi, with the name of Queen Victoria. Mint. Būndi. Date 1858 A. D. Weight 42 grs.
12. Gold coin of Sirdar Singh, Mahārājā of Jodhpur, with King Edward VII. Mint Jodhpur. Weight 168.5 grs.
13. Rupee of Chandrajīta Simha of Manipur. Date S' 1734. Weight 188,4 grs.

A 68. VOST, W. JASB, LXIV, p. 37

ON SOME RARE MUHAMMADAN COINS.

Following coins are described here:—
3 Silver and one copper coins of Sher Shāh of known mints.
2 copper coins of Islām Shāh of doubtful mint Bodhānah.
2 ,, ,, Muḥammad 'Ādil of Jaunpur and Chūsa mints.
The rest are all Mughal coins.

A 69. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS, XIV, (83), p. 565

SOME RARE COINS OF THE PATHĀN SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ.

Following coins are described here :-
1. Balban. Copper. Mint Fakhrābād. Weight 30 grs.
2. Shamsu-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh. Billon. Date 718 H. Weight 50 grs.
3. Muḥammad bin Tughlaq. gold. Mint Tughlaqpur alias Tirhūt. Date 735 H. Weight 170 grs.
4. Muḥammad bin Tughlaq. Billon. Date 734 H. Weight 50 grs.
5. ,, ,, Billon. No date. Weight 52 grs.
6. Firoz Shāh with Ẓafar. Billon. Mint Dāru-l-Mulk Dehlī. Weight 75 grs.
7. Muḥammad bin Firoz. Billon. Mint. Dāru-l-Mulk Date 790 H. Weight 120 grs.

A 70. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS, XVII; (102), p. 123

SHAMSU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD SHĀH OF DEHLĪ.

The author illustrates two coins of this ruler and as regards the person who issued them he says:—

"Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak Shāh reigned from 716 to 720 A. H. n the second year of his reign, the Sulṭān got an army together and led it in person to the relief of Deogīr in the Dakhan, which was being besieged by one Harpāl Deo. He left Ghulām Bacha Shāhīn in Dehlī as his Deputy and gave himt he title of Wafā Beg. Mubārak Shāh was successful in the expedition and on the way back, Asadu-d-dīn, cousin of his father 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad conspired against him, but was betrayed and executed together with his accomplices. The Sulṭān's arrival in Dehlī was signalized by a large number of executions, including

that of his Viceroy Wafā Beg". According to the author these coins were issued by this rebel but Prof. Hodiwālā offers a different explanation (vide JNSI, III, p. 105).

A 71. WHITEHEAD, R. B. JPHS, I, p. 81

A NEW PATHĀN SULTĀN OF DEHLĪ.

It describes a billon coin of Shamsu-d-dīn Mahmūd Shāh and dated 718 H. The author is not sure of the identity of this coin but the same coin has been successfully assigned by Prof. Hodivālā (vide JNSI, III, p. 105).

A 72. WHITTELL, H. M. NS, XXXV, (220), 1921

THE COINS OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ.

This paper gives an up-to-date list of coins issued by this ruler. In this list 210 coins of various types, metals, dates and weights known to the author in various collections, have been described. At the end, a list of coin legends with its English translation is also given. One gold and two silver coins issued by Bahādur Shāh of Bengal in the name of Muhammad bin Tughlaq are also mentioned in this list. These coins are not illustrated.

A 73. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, I, (3), p. 3

GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN BALBAN; A NEW MINT.

This small note describes the following two coins:—

1. Silver. Mint Sultanpur. Date 679 H. weight 165 grs.
2. Copper. ,, No date. weight 31 grs.

Sultānpur was located somewhere near the province of Bengal.

A 74. WRIGHT H. N. NS, II, (II), p. 4

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ.

A COIN STRUCK IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER.

It describes a gold coin weighing 173 grs. and minted at Dehlī. It bears the date 727 H in Arabic in the margin but it also bears the figures 421 in the circle below the legend. This coin was declared as freak by Major Stubles in PASB for 1870, p. 302 due to certain reasons with which the author does not agree and opines that the coin is genuine.

A 75. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. II. (13), p. 7

REPORT ON 110 SILVER COINS FORWARDED BY THE COLLECTOR OF MĀLDA TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL AS TREASURE TROVE.

These coins were found in a field in village Belbari, Police Station English Bāzār, in the vicinity of the old city of Gaur. They belong to the following rulers:—

2 are of Naṣrat Shāh, Independent King of Bengal. Mint Ḥusenābād, dated 925 & 932 H.
63 are of Sher Shāh of the Sūri dynasty.
42 are of Islām Shāh of the Sūri dynasty.
3 are of Muḥammad 'Ādil of the Sūri dynasty.

A 76. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. V. (31), p. 121

SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ.

MUḤAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ.

It describes a gold coin of mint Ḥaẓrat Daulatābād, Date 730 H. and weight 143 grs.

A 77. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XXVII. (166), p. 129

SOME SMALL SILVER PIECES OF THE SUṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ.

1. Iltutmish. Half tanka weighing 83 grs.
2. Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd. Date & weight not given.
3. Kaiqubād. Date 686 H. weight 56 grs. Mint Ḥaẓrat Dehlī. This coin is unique in design as it bears the mint and date on the full area of the reverse.
4. Sher Shāh. Mint Āgra. Date 948 H. Weight 85 grs.
5. ,, ,, ,, (Shergarh). No date. Weight 83.5 grs.
6. ,, ,, No mint. Date 949. Weight 7 grs. only.

7-9. 3 coins of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd, Weighing 13 grs. each.

10. Balban. Weight 13.8 grs.
11. Kaiqubād. Weight 27.3 grs.
12. Mubārak Shāh. Weight 26 grs.

A 78. WRIGHT, H. N. JRAS, 1900, p. 481

ADDENDA TO THE SERIES OF COINS OF THE PATHĀN SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ

In this article 43 coins have been described and illustrated and most of them are incorporated in his latest Catalogue of coins of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī.

A 79. WRIGHT, H. N. JRAS, 1900, p. 769

ADDENDA TO THE SERIES OF COINS OF THE PATHĀN SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ

This article is in continuation of the above article and 41 coins which are included in his above Catalogue, are described and illustrated here.

A 80. WRIGHT, H. N. and NEVILL, H. R.

NS, XXXVIII, (248), p. 25

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE METROLOGY OF THE EARLY SULṬĀNS OF DEHLĪ

After discussing the question from all aspects, the authors have come to the following conclusions:—

(a) The gold & silver tankas were of equal weight.
(b) The tanka weighed 96 rattīs.
(c) The rattī weighed 1.8 grains, giving a tanka of 172.8 grs.
(d) In the seventh century A. H., the silver tanka consisted of 12 jītals otherwise known as Dehlīwāls-- these jītals being ordinarily of billon, though a few silver jītals, were also issued. When the coinage was remodelled by Muḥammad bin Tughlaq, the Dehlī tanka was sub-divided into 48 jītals while the Deccan scale was 50 jītals to the tanka.
(e) The standard of silver to gold remained constant at 10:1.
(f) The ratio of copper to silver in the currency of the early Sulṭāns was 80:1.

—:o:—

(B) KINGS OF BENGAL.

B 1. AHMAD, SHAMSU-D-DIN. NS. XLVI (338), p. 111

NOTE ON A UNIQUE COPPER COIN OF BĀRBAK SHĀH.

Two copper coins were found from Gaur, the ancient capital of Bengal in the year 1934. One of them was a common coin of Ḥusein Shāh of Jaunpur, bearing the date 872 H. and the other was a rare specimen of Bārbak Shāh, the 7th Sulṭān in the line of Iliyās Shāh of Bengal. Its weight 76.3 grains is apparently based on the metrology of the copper issues of Ḥusain Shāh of Jaunpur, whose territory was very close to Bengal and whose coins are frequently met with in Gaur and neighbouring districts. This coin does not bear any date.

B 2. AHMAD, SHAMSU-D-DIN. JNSI. I, p. 36

A TREASURE TROVE FIND OF SILVER COINS OF THE BENGAL SULṬĀNS.

It deals with a find of 20 silver coins found in a village in Burdwān district in the year 1937. The find includes the following coins:–

1 Coin of Muḥammad III Tughlaq. Mint Sātgāon. Date 734 H.
5 Coins of Shamsu-d-dīn Firoz Shāh.
3 .. .. 'Alāu-d-dīn 'Ali Shāh.
10 .. .. Shamsu-d-dīn Iliyās Shāh.
1Coin .. Sikandar bin Iliyās Shāh.

The special feature of this find is that none of these coins is disfigured with shroff-marks. Nine coins are illustrathd in one plate.

B 3. AHMAD, SHAMSU-D-DIN. JNSI. V, p. 65

KALNA HOARD OF 72 SILVER COINS OF BENGAL SULṬĀNS.

This hoard was also found by the same villager at the same site and in the same year. The find comprises of 21 coins of Shamsu-d-dīn Firoz Shāh, 6 of 'Alāu-d-dīn 'Ali Shāh, 42 of

Shamsu-d-dīn Iliyās Shāh, and one each of Ghiyasu-d-dīn Bahādur, Sikandar ibn Iliyās and Muḥammad III bin Tughlaq. Except one coin of Firoz Shāh other coins are not described and illustrated.

B 4. BANERJI, R. D. NS. XVI, (95), p. 697

GOLD COINS OF SHAMSU-D-DĪN MUẒAFFAR SHĀH OF BENGAL.

It describes two coins bearing the name of the mint as "Treasury" and date 896 H.

B 5. BANERJI, R. D. ASR, 1911-12. p. 167

TWO NEW KINGS OF BENGAL.

It describes the following coins:-

1. Silver coin of Mahendrādeva. Mint Pāndūnagara. Date S' 1336.
2. „ „ Danujamarddanādeva. Mint Pāndūnagara. Date S' 1339.
3. „ „ „ Mint Chandradvipā. Date S' 1339.

The coins are inscribed in the Bengāli script and are not illustrated.

B 6. BANERJI, R. D. ASR, 1913-14, p. 257

NOTES ON INDIAN NUMISMATICS.

VI. A NEW TYPE OF SILVER COINAGE OF JALĀLU-D-DĪN MUHAMMAD SHĀH OF BENGAL.

This coin has been wrongly assigned. It belongs to Muḥammad Shāh II of the Bahmani dynasty vide Vol. II of I. M. C., p. 199. (C. R. S.).

B 7. BANERJI, R. D. J B & O, V, p. 85

NOTES ON INDIAN NUMISMATICS.

V. GOLD COIN OF GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN MAḤMUD SHĀH OF BENGAL.

The author says that the gold coins of the Sulṭāns of Bengal are very rare and this coin is an exact replica of the silver issues of this ruler, vide I. M. C., Vol. II, page 179, No. 222.

30 - 4 1982

B 8. BAYLEY, E. C. JASB. XLII. p. 311

NOTE ON TWO MUHAMMADAN COINS.

It describes two gold coins. The first belongs to Nāṣiru-d-dīn Khusrū of Dehlī mint and dated 720 H. The second coin belongs to the Bengal Usurper Muẓaffar Shāh.

B 9. BLOCHMANN, H. JASB. XLII. p. 209

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF BENGAL (MUHAMMADAN PERIOD) -PART I.

Following coins are described and illustrated in this article :–

1. Silver coin of Ḥamzāh Shāh. Date (80) 4 H. Weight 162. 505 grs.
2. ,, ,, Bayāzīd Shāh. Date 812 H. Weight 163. 94 grs.
3. ,, ,, ,, Mint Firozābād. Date 816 H. Wt. 165.76 grs.
4. ,, ,, Muḥammad Shāh. Date 818 H. Wt 166. 89 grs.
5. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Weight 165. 695 grs.
6. ,, ,, ,, Mint Sunārgāon? Date 821 H. Wt. 155. 725 grs.
7. ,, ,, Maḥmūd Shāh. Date 846 H. Weight 165. 08 grs.
8. ,, ,, Bārbak Shāh. Weight 164. 025 grs.
9. ,, ,, Fatḥ Shāh. Mint Fatḥābād. Date 886 H. Wt. 158. 65 grs.
10. ,, ,, Firoz Shāh II. Date 893 H.
11. ,, ,, Ḥusain Shāh. Date 900 H. Weight 163. 5 grs.
12. ,, ,, Nuṣrat Shāh. Mint Khalifatābād. Date 922 H. Weight 154. 6 grs.
13. ,, ,, ,, Date 927 H. Weight 163. 14 grs.
14. ,, ,, ,, ,, Weight 162. 952 grs.
15. ,, ,, Firoz Shāh III. Mint Ḥusainābād. Date 939 H. Weight 163. 215 grs.

B 10. BLOCHMANN, H. JASB. XLIII. p. 288.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF BENGAL (MUHAMMADAN PERIOD). No. II.

Following coins are described and illustrated in this article:—

1. Silver. Bughrā Shāh. Mint Lakhnauti. Date 718 H, Weight. 166. 97 grs.
2. ,, Muḥammad Shāh. Date 831 H. Weight 161. 53 grs.

3. Silver. Ḥusain Shāh. Date 899 H. Weight 166. 89 grs.
4. Gold. ,, ,, Mint Muzaffarābād. Date 907 H. Weight 164. 33 grs. Unique.
5. Silver. Nuṣrat Shāh. Mint Nuṣratābād. Weight 160. 06 grs.
6. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh III. Mint Ḥusainābād. Date 939 H. Weight 167. 53 grs.

B 11. BLOCHMANN, H. JASB. XLIV, p. 275

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF BENGAL (MUHAMMADAN PERIOD). No. III.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:-
1. Silver of Ā'ẓam Shāh. Mint Firozābād. Date 812 H.
2. ,, Maḥmūd Shāh I. Date 84 x H. Weight 164. 97 grs.
3. ,, ,, ,, Date 852 H. Weight 164. 41 grs.
4. ,, ,, ,, Mint Maḥmūdābād. Date 858 H. Wt. as usual.
5. ,, ,, ,, Date 862 H.

B 12. BURN, R. NS, III, (25), p. 14

BENGAL. NĀṢIRU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD I ?

This small note describes a gold coin of this ruler with the obverse legend of Maḥmūd I and the reverse legend of Maḥmūd II. It weighs 166 grs.

B 13. BURN, R. PASB, 1896 p. 108

A RARE GOLD COIN OF JALĀLU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH OF BENGAL.

The author says that this coin is neither in Thomas nor in the old catalogues of the Panjāb Museum, the Indian Museum, and the British Museum. The legend on the obverse corresponds with a silver coin No. 9877 of the Indian Museum old catalogue, and the epithet "*Ghauṡ al-Islām wa-al-Musalmīn*" is found on a coin No. 9872 of Sikandar Shāh bin Iliyās Shāh.

B 14. HOERNLE, A. F. R. JASB, LII, p. 211

A NEW FIND OF MUHAMMADAN COINS OF BENGAL (INDEPENDENT PERIOD).

It reports the discovery of 85 silver coins found in the district of Murshidābād in the year 1883. These coins belong to

Sikandar Shāh (2), A'ẓam Shāh (1), Bayāzīd Shāh (1), Muḥammad Shāh (1), Maḥmūd Shāh (35), and Bārbak Shāh (45). A large number of these coins are very much disfigured by shroff marks and are illustrated in two plates.

B 15. LAIDLAY, J.W. JASB, XV, p. 323

ON THE COINS OF THE INDEPENDENT MUHAMMADAN SOVEREIGNS OF BENGAL.

In this article 24 coins are described and illustrated. The coins belong to the following rulers :—

Iliyās Shāh, Sikandar bin Iliyās Shāh, Ā'ẓam Shāh bin Sikandar Shāh, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh bin Muḥammad Shāh, Maḥmūd Shāh, Bārbak Shāh, Yūsuf Shāh bin Bārbak Shāh, Fateḥ Shāh, Firoz Shāh, Muẓaffar Shāh and Naṣrat Shāh.

B 16, NEVILL, H. R. NS, XVIII, (110), p. 228

A BILLON COIN OF GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN BAHĀDUR OF BENGAL.

It describes a coin which weighs 50 grs. and bears the following legend:–

Obverse.	Reverse.
السلطان	ابو المظفر
الاعظم غيا [ث]	بهادر شاه
الدنيا والد [ين]	السلطان

B 17. NEVILL, H. R. NS, XXVI, (157), p. 484

TREASURE TROVE COINS OF THE BENGAL SULTĀNS.

It deals with a hoard of 100 silver coins found in the Khulnā district. These coins belong to the following rulers :–

1 Coin of 'Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī of Dehlī.
1 ,, Fakhru-d-dīn Mubārak Shāh.
12 Coins of Shamsu-d-dīn Iliyās.
31 ,, Sikandar bin Iliyās.
42 ,, Ghiāṣu-d-dīn Ā'..am.
10 ,, Saifu-d-dīn Ḥamzā and 3 of the Usurper Shihābu-d dīn Bayāzīd.

Only some unusual coins of Ḥamzā Shāh, Sikandar Shāh nd Bayāzīd Shāh are described.

B 18. SANYAL, N. B. JNSI, IX, p. 45

DATE OF THE RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE OF ILYĀS SHĀH.

After discussing the historical and numismatic evidence. the author fixes the chronology of these Sulṭāns as under:–

A. H. 835 Accession of Shamsu-d-dīn Aḥmad Shāh. 1431 A. D.
,, 836 Assassination of Shamsu-d-dīn Aḥmad Shāh. 1432 ,,
,, Usurpation of Nāṣir Khān, a slave. Murder of Nāṣir Khān, a slave. ,,
,, 836 Accession of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. 1432 A. D.
,, 864 Death of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. 1459 ,,

B 19. STAPLETON, H. E. JASB, VI, (N. S.), 1910 p. 141

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY OF N. E, INDIA–I. A. THE ANTIQUITY OF DĀCCĀ.

In this note two post Gupta Bengal gold coins are described and illustrated.

1. Obv. Typing Gupta King holding a bow and an arrow.
   Rev. A standing queen or goddess.
2. Obv. As above but a horse standing under the King's left arm in front of an altar.
   Rev. Similar to above.

B 20. STAPLETON, H. E. JASB, VI, (N. S.), 1910, p. 150

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY & ETHNOLOGY OF NORTH EASTERN INDIA–I. C. THE FIRST BENGAL COINAGE OF SHER SHĀH.

It describes a silver coin bearing no mint but is dated 949 H.

B 21. STAPLETON, H. E. NS, XLIII, (298), p. 5

COINS OF DANUJMARDDANA DEVA AND MAHENDRĀ DEVA, TWO HINDU KINGS OF BENGAL.

This paper deals with the coins issued by two Hindu Kings of Bengal in the S'aka years 1339 and 1340=1416 and 1418

A. D. respectively. These coins originate from the family of one Rājā Ganes, who was called Kāns by the Muhammadan historians. The author has narrated the history of this period and has illustrated 9 silver coins without giving their readings.

B 22. THOMAS, E. JRAS, II, (N. S.), p. 145

THE INITIAL COINAGE OF BENGAL.

This monograph on these coins reports the discovery of 13,500 silver coins in the Protected State of Kooch Bihār in the year 1863. Coins of the following rulers are described and illustrated.

1 Raziyya. Mint Lakhnauti.
2. Kaikāus. Mint Lakhnauti. Date 695 H.
3. Firoz Shāh. Mint Lakhnauti. Date 720 H. 4. Bughrā Shāh.
5. Bahādur Shāh. Mints Lakhnauti, Ghiāspur and Sonārgāon.
6. Muhammad III Tughlaq. Mint Lakhnauti. Date 733 H.
7. Fakhru-d-dīn Mubārak Shāh. Mint Sonārgāon. Date 737 H.
8. 'Alāu-d-dīn 'Ali Shāh. Mint Firozābād. Date 742 H.
9. Ikhtiāru-d-dīn Ghāzi Shāh. Mint Sonārgāon. Date 751 H.
10. Iliyās Shāh. Mint Sonārgāon. Date 755 H.
11 Sikandar Shāh. 12. Ā'zam Shāh.

B 23. THOMAS, E. JASB, XLII, p. 343

THE INITIAL COINAGE OF BENGAL UNDER THE EARLY MUHAMMADAN CONQUERORS, PART II.

After mentioning the discovery of 13,500 coins in Kooch Bihār in the year 1873, the author has described and illustrated the following important coins :–

Coins struck in the name of Īltutmish in Bengal.

1. Silver. Date 614 H. Weight 168 grs. Unique in this date.
2. Gold. Mint Gaur. Date 616 H. Weight 70.6 grs. Unique.
3. Silver. Date 616 H. Weight 168 grs. Very rare.

Coins of Ghiyāsu-d-dīn 'Iwaz.

4. Silver. Date 616 H. Weight 161 grs.
5. ,, Date 617 H. Weight 165 grs.
6. ,, ,, Weight 169 grs.
7. ,, Date 20th of Rabi–ul–ākhar, 620 H. Weight 169 grs.

Coins of Īltatmish.

8. Silver. Date 620 H. Weight 168 grs. with square Kufic characters.

Bengal coins of Īltutmish subsequent to the Re-assertion of his Imperial sway.

9. Silver. Date 622 H. Weight 161 grs. Bengal type.
10. ,, Date 624 H. Weight 168 grs.
11. ,, ,, Weight 167 grs. Unique.

Coins of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh as Viceroy in Bengal.

12. Silver. Weight 163. 1 grs. Unique.

Coin of Daulat Shāh bin Maudūd of Bengal.

13. Silver. Date 627 H. Weight 168 grs. Unique (Vide D. M. C. No. 53 A.)

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(C) KASHMIR

C 1. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, XLVIII, p. 282

THE COPPER COINS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF KASHMIR

In this paper following 12 coins are described and illustrated.

No. 1 of Sikandar Shāh, No. 2–4 of Zainu-l-'Ābidīn, No. 5 of Ḥaidar Shāh, No. 6 of Ḥasan Shāh, No. 7 of Muḥammd Shāh, No. 8 of Fatḥ Shāh, No. 9 of Ibrāhīm Shāh, No. 10 of Ismāīl Shāh, No. 11 of Ḥusain Shāh & No. 12 of Muḥammad Yūsuf Shāh.

C 2. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LIV, p. 92

THE SQUARE SILVER COINS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF KASHMIR.

The author, in this paper. has dealt with the history of these rulers in great details and has described 38 silver and 4 copper coins issued by the various rulers of this dynasty. All these coins have been illustrated in three plates. The rare coins are those of Islām Shāh, Muḥammad 'Ali, Muḥammad Yāqūb and Badta 'Ali? etc.

C 3. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LXV, p. 223

RARE KASHMIR GOINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated.

1. Ḥasan Shāh. Date 876 H.
2. Akbar. Mint Srinagar. Date 4x Ilāhi.
3. Islām Shāh. Mint Kashmir.

4&5. Hindu rulers of Kashmir.

6. Akbar. Mint Srinagar. 40 Ilāhi Amardād.

7&8. Ḥaidar Shāh.

9&10. Ḥasan Shāh, 11 Ḥusain Shāh. Date 971 H.

12. Fatḥ Shāh. 13. Muḥammad Shāh.

14. Akbar. Mint Kashmir. Date 994 H.

C 4. WHITEHEAD. R. B. NC, XIII (5th Series), p. 257.

THE GOLD COINS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF KASHMIR.

The author gives some general remarks on the chronology and coins of the Kashmir Sultāns and has described 12 gold coins of Zainu-l-Abidīn, Ḥaidar Shāh, Ḥasan Shāh, Muḥammad Shāh, Fatḥ Shāh, Humāyūn, Ibrāhīm Shāh, Mubārak Shāh and Yūsuf Shāh, in one plate. In the margin of the first seven coins, the mint name Kashmir is associated with a rhyming motto صیہسس عن الند مر "May it be preserved from destruction,"

(D) THE BAHMANĪS.

D 1. BROWN. C. J. NS. XXII. (129). p. 196

ON TWO FINDS OF BAHMANI COINS.

It reports the discovery of two finds of copper coins from the Bhandārā district (C. P.), one consisting of 196 and the other of 600 coins. The coins are not described and belong to the already known types.

D 2. BURN, R. NS. VII. (49). p. 53

THE BAHMANI KINGS.

It deals with a find of 869 copper coins from a village called Bedidhana, in the Betūl district (C. P.). Some new coins of Firoz Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, I and II, Humāyūn Shāh, Niẓām Shāh and Muḥammad Shāh have been described but none is illustrated.

D 3. CODRINGTON, O. JBBRAS. XVI. p. 99

ON COPPER COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

It has described and illustrated sixteen coins which are in the collection of Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society. All these coins belong to the known varieties and there is nothing particular to note about them. The rulers represented are:—

Dāūd Shāh, Firoz Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, I & II, Humāyūn Shāh, Muḥammad Shāh II, Maḥmūd Shāh II and Kalīmullah.

D 4. CODRINGTON, O. NC, XVIII, (3rd ser). p. 259

COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

This article is based on the collections made by Col. Acton Havelock and Mr. W. Theobald. About 37 coins mostly of copper have been described but only 26 coins have been illustrated. Some copper coins of Ismāil Shāh, Al-Ḥasan Shāh Ghiāṣu-d-dīn and Shamsu-d-dīn which belong to the Mā'bar sultāns, have been included in this series by mistake. The most important of the lot is a gold coin of Mujāhid Shāh of Aḥsanābād mint and date 777 H.

D 5. GIBBS, J. NC, I, (3rd Ser), p. 91

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

After giving a short history of the dynasty, the following 18 coins are described and illus rated.–

1. Ḥasan Gango. Silver. Date 758 H.
2. Muḥammad Shāh I. Gold. Date 775 H.
3–4. „ Silver. Mint Aḥsanābād. Dates 760 & 772 H.
5. Mujāhid Shāh, .. „ Date 779 H.
6. Maḥmūd Shāh. „ „ 797 H.
7. Dāūd Shah. „ „ 799 H.
8. Firoz Shāh. Gold. „ „ 800 H.
(The style and the legend of this coin seem to have been copied from the gold coins of Muḥammad III Tughlaq)
9–12. Firoz Shāh. Silver. Mint Aḥsanābād. Dates. 803, 804, 824 & 825 H.
13. Aḥmad Shāh I, „ „ Date 826 H.
14. 'Alāu-d-dīn Shāh (Aḥmad) II. Gold. No. mint. Date 860. ?
15–16. „ Silver, Mint Aḥsanābād. Dates 847& 857 H.
17. Humāyūn Shāh. „ „ Date 863 H.
18. Muḥammad Shāh II. „ „ „ 879 H.

D 6. ISMAIL, MUHAMMAD. NS, XXXIX, (264), p. 47

NOTE ON A GOLD COIN OF 'ALĀU-D-DĪN HUMĀYŪN SHĀH ẒĀLIM BAHMANI.

It describes a unique gold coin of this Sulṭān. The legend on the obverse is common with the other coins but the legend on the reverse is a quotation from the *Qaran*, running into five lines. The coin was minted at Aḥsanābād in the year 86x. H.

D 7. KAUS. HORMUZ. JNSI, VII, p. 61

AN UNPUBLISHED COPPER COIN OF SHAMSU-D-DĪN MUHAMMAD SHĀH BAHMANI.

This coin bears the legend *'Khuld Milkat'* on the reverse which is a new feature of this coin. This legend is found on his gold and silver issues but not on his copper coins. The coin is dated 869 H. It weighs 270 grains.

D 8. KAUS, HORMUZ. **JNSI. VII, p. 62**

UNRECORDED LEGENDS ON THE COINS OF KALIMULLAH BAHMANI.

The usual legend on the obverse of these coins is المويد بنصر الله الملک القوی الغنی but the author has two coins in his possession which bear the following legends.

(1) المتوکل علی الله العادل القوی الغنی

(2) المتوکل علی الله العادل الغنی

D 9. SABOOR, M. A. **NS. XXXIX, (261), p. 36**

HISTORICAL FACTS GLEANED FROM THE COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

Following facts are stated in this paper :—

1. According to Farishta, 'Alāu-d-dīn I had three sons viz. Muḥammad, Dāūd I and Maḥmūd and mentions Firoz Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh as sons of Dāūd I. But the coins of Aḥmad Shāh I show that 'Alāu-d-dīn had a fourth son also named Aḥmad.

2. The name of the 8th King was Muḥammad Shāh and not Maḥmūd Shāh as wrongly mentioned by Farishta.

3. The 9th King was called *'Wali'* by the people on account of rain having fallen after a severe drought, through his prayers.

4. The mint names of Gulbargā and Bidar were inscribed as Aḥsanābād and Muḥammadābād respectively while Farishta wrongly names them as Ḥasanābād and Aḥmadābād.

5. Farishta states that Kalīmullah fled to Aḥmadnagar in 934 H and died there soon afterwards. But the coins struck in the year 933, 942 and 950 in the absence of any actual claimant to the throne, prove that these coins were not legal issues.

6. The Bahmani Sulṭāns were Sūnnīs and believed in the institution of Khilāfat as the coins of 'Alāu-d-dīn I and Mujāhid Shāh would show. The epithet of "Right hand of Khilāfat" used by them on their coins is not to be found on the coins of other Kings.

D 10. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, I, p. 39

A RARE MUHR OF NIẒĀM SHĀH BAHMANI.

Only a few copper coins of this ruler are known but the Bombay Museum possesses a unique gold coin issued by this ruler. He is known by the name of Niẓām Shāh but his coins bear the name Aḥmad Shāh bin Humāyūn Shāh. His title *Ni ̤āmu-d-dunya wa-ud-dīn* and the legend *Khuld Allah Milkat* are two new features of this coin. The mint is Muḥammdābād and the date is 867 H.

D 11. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, II, p. 131

A RARE BAHMANI RUPEE.

This is a rejoinder on the article published below. Capt. Tārāpore had assigned this coin to Tehamtan Shāh of the Persian fame but the author of this note thinks it to be a coin of King Ghiāṣu-d-dīn Bahman Shāh, the sixth ruler of this dynasty who reigned for a short period of six weeks only.

D 12. TARAPORE. P. S. NS. XLIII, (305), p. 55

A RARE BAHMANI RUPEE.

This coin has been assigned to Tehamtan Shāh of the Persian fame and the author hopes that the genealogy of the Bahmani Kings may be traced back to the Sāssānian Kings in future. The legend on the coin is read as :–

Abu-l-Muẓaffar Ghiyā ̣u-d-dunya Wa-ud-dīn Tehamtan Shāh Sulṭān. The mint is Aḥsanābād and the date seems to be 799 H. (I am inclined to assign this coin to the 6th ruler of this dynasty viz. Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Bahman Shāh whose coins were not known so far. The date 799 H also fits in with his period. Capt. Tārāpore reads the name of the King Tehamtan because there is no dot for → below and there are two dots above In my opinion, the place of dots does not matter much in Musli . calligraphy as such a thing is frequently met with on numerous other coins and inscriptions. When the coins of Tehamtan Shāh are not known even in his own country, then how is it possible that the coins of the Persian Hercules should have been struck and found in India–C. R. S.).

D 13. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI. IV, p. 67

A RARE COIN OF GHYASUDDIN TAHAMTAN SHAH.

The author does not agree with Mr. Singhal's views and still holds that this coin belongs to Tahamtan Shāh and not Bahman Shāh. He has modified his views to the extent that now he does not trace the genealogy of the Bahmani rulers to the Sāssānian Kings and he assigns this coin to the 6th ruler of this dynasty whose name should be read as Tahamtan Shāh and not Bahman Shah as suggested by Mr. Singhal. (His argument that the king assumed this title on account of his highly developed physique, is also incorrect as the title assumed by the king on this coin is not Tahamtan Shāh but Ghiyāṣu–d–din C. R. S.)

D 14. TARAPORE P. S. JNSI. VII. p. 46

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE BAHMANI MINT FATHĀBĀD.

It is identified with Daulatābād or Deogīr and not with Dhārūr in Bīr district of Hyderābād State.

D 15. THANAWALA. F. J. NS. XI, (62) p. 309

SOME RARE SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF TH BAHMANI KINGS OF GULBARGĀ OR AḤSĀNĀBĀD.

In this article the following 12 coins are described and illustrated:–

1 Three silver coins of Bahman Shāh I of Aḥsanābād mint and dates 747 and 748 H.
2 A silver coin of Muḥammad Shāh I of Aḥsanābād mint and date 777 H.
3 A silver coin of. Muḥammad Shāh II of the Aḥsanābād Mint and date 796 H.
4 A silver coin of Dāūd Shāh of date 799 H.
5 Two silver coins of Firuz Shāh of Aḥsanābād mint and dates 800 and 821 H.
6 A silver coin of Aḥmad Shāh II of Aḥsanābād mint and date 844 H.
7 A silver coin of Maḥmūd Shāh of date 887 H.

8 A copper coin of Wali Ullāh and a copper coin of Kalīm Ullāh without mint and date.

D 16. WHITTELL, H. M. NS. XXXII, (199) p. 475

THE REIGN OF 'ALĀU-D-DĪN BAHMAN SHĀH.

Ferishta says that Bahman Shāh died in 759 H. The *Tazkaratu-l-Mulūk* states that he died in 761 H. But a coin of this ruler in the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay bears the date 760 H. A coin of his successor Muhammad Shāh I dated 760 H. is also known and this shows that the date of his death given by both the historians is not correct The correct date should, therefore, be sometime during the year 760 H.

D17. WHITTELL, H. M. NS. XXXVII, (234), p. 22

THE COINS OF THE BAHMANI KINGS OF KULBARGĀ.

This is an exhaustive catalogue of 66 coins issued by the rulers of this dynasty. A bibliography is given at the end and the coins are not illustrated.

(E) SULṬĀNS OF JAUNPUR

E 1. HOERNLE, A. F. R. PASB, 1881, p. 40

EXHIBITION OF COINS.

Following Jaunnur coins are described here.–

1. Gold. Ibrāhīm Shāh. Date 823 H.
2. Silver. Ḥusain Shāh. Date 866 H.
3. .. Maḥmūd Shāh.

E 2. NEVILL, H. R. NS, XXVI, (158), p. 490

A NEW COPPER COIN OF JAUNPUR.

This coin bears the following legend :–

Obv. In a double circle محمود شاہ

Margin. سیف الدنیا والدین ابوالمظفر

Rev. بن ابراھیم شاہ سلطانی ۸۴۴

E 3. WHITTELL, H. M. NS, XXXVI, (228), p. 10

THE COINAGE OF THE SHARQI KINGS OF JAUNPUR.

This is an exhaustive note on this subject. After giving a short history and describing the coin types of this dynasty, the following coins are described in this article :–

1. Ibrāhīm Shāh. Gold. Type I. Dates 830, 831, & 836 H.
   .. .. Type II. Dates 840, 841, 842 & 843.
   .. Silver. Type as above. Date 842 H.
   .. Billon. Two types of coins.
   .. Copper. One type only.
2. Maḥmūd Shāh. Gold. Type II of above. Dates 846, 847, 855, & 856 H.
   Silver. As above. Date 86x.
   Billon. Three types of coins.
   Copper. Three types of coins.
3. Muḥammad Shāh. Billon. Two types of coins.
   Copper. Three types of coins.
4. Ḥusain Shāh. Gold. Dates 865, 87x, xx2.
   Billon Three types of coins.
   Copper. Three types of coins.
5. Bahlol Lodī. Copper. Two types of coins with Jaunpur as mint
6. Bārbak Shāh. Billon. Mint Jaunpur. Date 892, 894, 895&898 H.

At the end, Table of Dates of these rulers is given. The coins are not illustrated.

(F) SULṬĀNS OF GUJARĀT

F 1. BURN, R. JNSI, I, p. 42

THE GENEALOGY OF AḤMAD SHĀH III OF GUJARĀT.

It refers to an inscription published by G. Yazdāni in Ep. Indo-Moslemica, 1935-6, p. 50. In this inscription Aḥmad III is called ابن عم of his predecessor Maḥmūd Shāh III. This reading clears up a doubtful reading on these coins. Though the word عم can be clearly read on these coins but it was not correctly deciphered by Messrs. Wright and Singhal. The ordinary meaning of عم would be the "son of a relative". (We know from history that Aḥmad III who was a small boy was living at Aḥmadābād. At the death of Maḥmūd III, who left no issue, he was summoned by Etimād Khān and being a distant relative of the late Sulṭān, was placed on the throne--C.R.S.)

F 2. DIKSHIT, K. N. IA, XLVIII, p. 122

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

MUHAMMADAN (GUJARĀT SULṬĀNS).

It describes two silver coins from a hoard found in the Jambūghoda State, Rewā Kāntha Agency, Bombay Presidency. The coins are the issues of Muẓaffar II, struck at Muṣṭafābād (Jūnāgadh) mint and are dated 926 and 932 H.

F 3. HODIVALA, S. H. JBBRAS, II, (N. S.) p. 19

THE UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE GUJARĀT SALṬANAT

In this lengthy article the author has described and illustrated 54 silver and copper coins issued by the various rulers of this dynasty. He has also illustrated ten Koris and Dokdas issued by the Kāthiāwād States after the fashion of Maḥmūd III and Muẓaffar III's coins. At the end, he has dealt with the question of the weights of these coins at great length.

F 4. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. [illegible] (226) p. 28.

THE 'SHĀH-I-HIND' COINS.

It describes and illustrates four different denominations of copper coins which bear the following couplet:—

هر کرا روي و رواجی هست بر سطح زمین
سکه اقبال شاه هند دارد بر جبین

The mint read on these coins is "*Shahr-i-Makarram Muḥammadābād*" and the dates range from 934 to 940 H. As these coins were found only in Gujarāt and Kāthiāwād and as the dates fall wthin the reign of Bahādur Shāh, these coins have been assigned by the author to that ruler. The mint Muḥammadābād alias Chāmpānīr is also situated in that province.

F 5. HORWOOD, T. B. NS. XXXVII. (235), p. 40

AN UNIDENTIFIED COIN OF GUJARĀT

It describes and illustrates a round silver coin of 110 grs. in weight. The legend on the obverse is:–

Muẓaffar Shāh bin Muḥammad Shāh al-Sulṭān.

Reverse. Upper half. *Urf Māndū*

Lower half. *Zarb (?) 963.*

This coin has not been assigned to any particular ruler but it is presumed that :—

(1) If the date 963 is a mistake for 923, the coin should be assigned to Muẓaffar Shāh II of Gujarāt, who was helping to restore Maḥmūd III of Mālwa to his throne and had actually captured Māndū in 924 H.

(2) From 916 until 921, Ṣāhib Khān, brother of Maḥmūd II of Mālwa assumed the title of Sulṭān Muḥammad. It is possible that in the year 923, a son of Ṣāhib Khān called himself Sulṭān Muẓaffar and struck coin in Māndū.

(As to No. 1, Muẓaffar II was the son of Maḥmūd Shāh I and not of Muḥammad Shāh.—C. R. S.)

F 6. MASTER, A. NS, XVII. (107), p. 131

TWO RARE COINS OF MAHMŪD I OF GUJARĀT.

Following two coins are described and illustrated.

1. Silver. Date 874 H in Arabic letters on the reverse. Refer (P. W. M. No. 321)

2. Billon. Date 878 H in Arabic letters on the reverse. Refer (P. W. M. No. 324).

F 7. MASTER, A. NS. XL. (270), p. 6

SULṬĀNS OF GUJARĀT.

It deals with the titles and inscriptions found on the coins of this dynasty. As regards the titles, the author describes the various titles assumed by these rulers and is of opinion that all these *Laqabs* were arbitrarily assumed.

As regards the legends, he refers to the Persian couplet appearing on the broader copper issues of Muḥammad Shāh II, which reads:–

سکۀ سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد
تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد

The reference of مهر و ماه is to gold and silver coins but no such coins were issued by this ruler.

(2) On the coins of Aḥmad Shāh III, the word read as 'Ahd' was later read 'Umr' by Dr. Taylor, which does not give any meaning. The author suggests two words found in the inscriptions of Gujarāt Sulṭāns. The first one is 'Asar' (in the time of) found on the inscription of Muẓaffar Shāh II which carries no sense in this case. The second one *Ibn-i-a'mm* (son of paternal uncle) found on the inscriptions of Aḥmad III seems to fit propely as he was the son of a brother of Laṭīf Khān, who never succeeded to the throne.

F 8. OLIVER. E E. JASB. LVIII, p. 1

COINS OF THE MUHAMMADAN KINGS OF GUJARĀT.

After describing a brief history and giving a Genealogical tree of the dynasty and a Table showing the contemporary rulers of Mālwā, Jaunpur, Khāndesh, Bahmani and Dehli, the author has catalogued 34 coins which are illustrated in three plates. The coins noticed are not purely of the Sulṭāns of Gujarāt but some coins belonging to Bahmani dynasty and a few being the issues of the Jāmnagar State, are also included in this article.

F 9. SINGHAL, C. R. IA. LVII, p. 215

NEW TYPES OF COPPER COINS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF GUJARĀT.

It points out the discovery of a hoard of 6100 copper coins issued by the various rulers of this dynasty. The coins were filled in a copper pot, which was found buried near Marole in Sālsette (Bombay) in the year 1923. Following coins are described here:–

3 coins of Maḥmūd I. One of them bears mint Aḥmadābād at the top.
4 „ Muẓaffar II of different types.
9 „ Bahādur Shāh of different types.

All these coins are illustrated in one plate.

F 10. SINGHAL, C. R. NS, XLII, (288), p. 40

COINS OF NĀṢIR SHĀH OF GUJARĀT.

It illustrates three copper coins which belonged to the collection of the late Dr. G. P. Taylor. These coins were offered for sale by the Calcutta Museum at annas two per piece and were purchased by the Bombay Museum in the year 1922. They are assigned to Nāṣir Khān, younger brother of Sikandar: who was seated on the throne by Imādu-l-Mulk, under the title of Maḥmūd II. This Sulṭān ruled for a short while, when Bahādur Shāh poisoned him and sat on the throne himself.

F. 11 SINGHAL, C. R. NS, XLV, (325), p. 93.

SOME NEW MINT TOWNS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF GUJARĀT

The name of the new mint towns are as under:–

1. Dīb or Diū, a Portuguese port in Western India.
   This mint is found on the silver issues of Maḥmūd Shāh I and bears the date 900 H.
2. Burhānpur (C. P.).
   This mint is found on the silver coins of Muẓaffar Shāh II and bears the dates 921, 922, 923 and 924 H.
3. Daulatābād or Barodā.
   This is found on a copper coin of Maḥmūd Shāh III.

F 12. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, I, p. 40

A NEW MUHR OF MAHMŪD SHĀH BEGDĀ OF GUJARĀT.

It bears the mint Shahr-i-Mukarram Muḥammadābād alias Chāmpānīr and is dated 902 H.

F 13 SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, I, p. 109

A NEW COIN OF MUḤAMMAD SHĀH II OF GUJARĀT.

This copper coin was picked up from a lot of four coins and has been assigned to this ruler. Two types of coins issued by this ruler are already known but the present coin is entirely of a different type and adds one more variety to the series of this Sulṭān. (Later on, the above identification has been changed and the same coin has been assigned to his son Aḥmad Shāh II. The legend now read is:-

Obverse. احمد شاه بن محمد شاه

Reverse. امير المومنين خلد خلافته

The date is doubtful and the weight is 141 grains C. R.S.)

F 14. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, IV, p. 151

A UNIQUE SILVER COIN OF SIKANDAR SHĀH OF GUAJRĀT.

In this article the author has pointed out that this Sulṭān who was the eldest son of Muẓaffar II sat on the throne for a very short time and was murdered at a premature age. As his coins were not known to us it was presumed that he died without issuing any currency but the discovery of this unique rupee proves to the contrary. It bears the following legend:-

Obverse. الواثق بالله المنان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالفتح

Reverse. سكندر شاه بن مظفر شاه السلطان ۹۳۲

The date is 932 H and the weight is 209.5 grs

F 15. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, VI, p. 48

A UNIQUE SILVER COIN OF MAHMŪD SHĀH II OF GUJARĀT.

This paper describes a unique rupee of Maḥmūd Shāh II, struck in the year 932 H. He was the younger brother of

30 ... 1982

Sikandar Shāh and one of the eight sons of Muzaffar Shāh II. He sat on the throne for a very short time when he was poisoned by his brother Bahādur Khān who succeeded after him. The coins of Muzaffar Shāh and two of his sons viz Sikandar Shāh and Bahādur Shāh of date 932 H. are already known and with the addition of this unique rupee of the third son Maḥmūd Shāh II, wo get the coins of these four rulers issued by one after the other and in one and the same year. It is in deed an nteresting incident in the history of our land.

F 16. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI, IX, p. 119

ANOTHER UNIQUE SILVER COIN OF SIKANDAR SHĀH OF GUJARĀT.

It describes two more coins of this ruler with date 932 A. H. and weights 207 and 103 grains respectively.

F 17. TAYLOR, G. P. JBBRAS, XXI, p. 278

THE COINS OF THE GUJARĀT SALṬANAT.

This is an exhaustive paper on the subject. After describing the historical setting. the author has given the Chronological List, the Genealogical Table, Literature on the Coinage. Mint Towns, Weights and Standars and the "Cumulative" Coin Legends. About 80 coins of all types and rulers have been catalogued and the same are illustrated in six beautiful plates.

F 18. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, VI, (46), p. 271

ON SOME "GENEALOGICAL" COINS OF THE GUJARĀT SALṬANAT.

Following pedigree coins are described herei–

1. Aḥmad I. Silver.	Date	828 H.	Weight	172	grs.
2. ,, ,,	,,	wanting.	,,	167	,,
3. Maḥmūd I. ,,	,,	(8) 65 H.	,,	188	,,
4. Bahādur Shāh	,,	933 H.	,,	130	,,
5. Maḥmūd I. Billon	,,	863 H.			,,

On this coin his relationship to the two preceding Sulṭāns is indicated viz. his brother Aḥmad II and his father Muḥammad Shāh II.

F 19. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XXVI. (162), p. 494

A SILVER COIN OF AḤMAD I OF GUJARĀT.

This coin bears the genealogy from Aḥmad I to Muẓaffar Shāh, the founder of the dynasty. The weight is 173 grains and the date in Arabic words reads 835 H.

(G) SULṬANS OF MĀLWA

G 1. BANERJI, R. D. ASR. 1913-14, p. 256

NOTES ON INDIAN NUMISMATICS.

V. SILVER COINS OF MAḤMŪD SHĀH II KHILJĪ OF MĀLWA.

It reports the discovery of four silver and 48 copper coins in the Dewās State Junior Branch in Central India in the year 1914. The silver coins which are of some interest were the issues of Maḥmūd II Khaljī while the copper coins belonged to the rulers of Gujarāt, Mālwa and Jaunpur dynasties. The coins described and illustrated are the following :–

1.	Maḥmūd Shāh.	Rupee.	Date	923 H.	Weight	168.6 grs.	Square.
2.	„	½ Rupee.	„	919	„	82.7 „	„
3.	„	¼th „	„	„	„	42 „	„
4.	„	⅛th „	„	918	„	21 „	„

G 2. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1869, p. 266

NOTE ON A MĀLWAH GOLD MUHUR.

This square coin was issued by King Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khal in the year 893 H and it weighs 169.48 grs.

G 3. COVERNTON, J. G. NC, III (4th Series), p. 314

MISCELLANEA.

MĀLWA COINS OF BAHĀDUR SHĀH OF GUZERĀT.

It describes three square copper coins of Bahādur Shāh struck in Mālwa. The first two weigh 109 grs. each and the third coin weighs 55 grs. only. These coins were forwarded to the author from Indore. The coins do not bear illustrations.

G 4. COVERNTON, J. G. NC, III (4th Series), p. 316

MISCELLANEA.

A ROUND COPPER COIN OF GHIYĀTH SHĀH OF MĀLWA (?).

It describes a coin which weighs 64 grains and is dated (3) 79 H. It was obtained by the author in Aḥmedābād.

G 5. KING, L. W. NC. III. (4th Ser.). p. 356

HISTORY AND COINACE OF MĀLWA (Part I).

This article narrates purely the history of this dynasty from the beginning till its annexation by Akbar in 1570 A. D.

G 6. KING, L. W. NC. IV. (4th Ser.). p. 62

HISTORY & COINAGE OF MĀLWA (PART II).

This article deals with the coinage issued by this dynasty. A catalogue of 92 coins struck by the various rulers of this dynasty, along with the Tables of honorific epithets and Symbols are given at the end.

G 7. SINGHAL, C. R. NS. XLVII. (349). p. 119

ON CERTAIN UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF MĀLWA.

This paper has catalogued 124 coins which are illustrated in two beautiful plates. The most important of the lot, are the following coins:–

No. 11. A unique billon coin of Ghiyāṣ Shāh as heir-apparent The mint is Shadiābād, the date (8) 50 H. and the weight 165 grs.

No. 15. Unique rupee of Ghiyāṣ Shāh. Date 877 H. weight 164 grs.

No. 28. Unique tiny silver piece of the above. Weight 13.5 grs.

No. 117a. Unique silver coin of Bāz Bahādur. Weight 106 grs.

No. 123. A square copper coin of Akbar. Date 969 H. the year of conquest of Mālwa. Weight 103 grs.

G 8. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI. I. p. 38

A GOLD COIN OF MAHMŪD SHĀH KHALJĪ OF MĀLWA.

Two varieties of gold coins issued by this ruler, are known. Coins of variety No. 2 are extremely rare and only one piece with date 870 H is noticed by Thomas on page 347 of his Chronicles. Our coin is slightly different from variety No. 2 and is dated 849 H. The history says that during this year. there was a conflict between the armies of two Maḥmūd Shāhs; the

one belonging to the Mālwa and the other to the Jaunpur dynasties. A peace at the suggestion of Jaunpur ruler was concluded in 949 H and this coin probably commemorates this important incident in history. The weight of this coin is 168 grs, and is beautifully illustrated.

G 9. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI. VI, p. 50

A COPPER COIN OF QĀDIR SHĀH OF MĀLWA ?

This coin has been tentatively assigned to this ruler. The legend on the obverse is similar to the copper issues of Maḥmūd Shāh III of Gujarāt but the legend on the reverse bears the ruler's name in fragment and the name of his father as 'Ādil Shāh. The weight of the coin is 132 grs.

G 10. WRIGHT. H. N. NS, XI, (63), p. 315

ADDENDA TO THE MALWA COINAGE.

It mentions the discovery of nearly 3000 copper coins from a village in the Hoshangābād district in C. P. The most important coins of the hoard are the following:-

6 coins of Muḥammad Shāh. Dates 917 and 921 H.
2 coins of Bahādur Shāh. Date 938 H.
8 „ Qādir Shāh. „ 945 H.

G 11. WRIGHT, H. N. NC, XI, (5th series), p. 291

THE COINAGE OF THE SULTĀNS OF MĀLWA.

After making some remarks on the Symbols and Metrology of these coins, the author has catalogued 14 coins issued by Hoshang Shāh, Muḥammad Shāh I, and Maḥmūd Shāh I.

All the coins are illustrated.

G 12. WRIGHT H. N. NC, XII (5 th Series), p. 13

THE COINAGE OF THE SULTĀNS OF MĀLWA, PART II.

This is the latest catalogue of 98 coins issued by the various rulers of this dynasty. At the end, a Table of 78 ornaments found on these coins is given and the coins are illustrated in four beautiful plates.

(H) 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪJĀPUR

H1. ISMĀ'IL MUHAMMAD. NS. XXXVI. (231). p. 36

THE EPITHET USED ON COPPER COINS BY

IBRĀHĪM 'ĀDIL SHĀH I: OF BĪJĀPUR.

The epithet used on these coins is "*Abalā bali*" which means the "friend of the weak". This epithet is traced in a manuscript name '*Nauras Nāma*' compiled by this ruler.

H 2. ISMĀ'IL. MUHAMMAD. NS. XXXIX. (254). p. 20

THE EPITHET USED ON COPPER COINS BY

IBRĀHĪM 'ĀDIL SHĀH II OF BĪJĀPUR.

The author further supports his reading of '*Abalā bali*' from a manuscript of *Gulshan-i-'Ishq* composed by Mullā Nuṣratī in 1068 H for 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh II of Bijāpur.

H 3. ISMĀ'IL. MUHAMMAD. NS. XXXIX. (263). p.43

ON THE GOLD COINS OF MUḤAMMAD 'ĀDIL SHĀH OF BĪJĀPUR.

The author has described four gold coins discovered in Bījāpur district. The average weight is 52 grs. and size .4 inches. The Persian couplet read on them is:—

جهان ز این دو محمد گرفت زینت و جاه

یکی محمد مرسل دوم محمد شاه

"The world received beauty and dignity from these two Muḥammads. The first is Muḥammad the Apostle and the second is Muḥammad the King (of Bījāpur)."

H 4. SREENIVAS. T. RADN. 1921-24. p. 28

A (FOURTH) GOLD COIN OF MUHAMMAD

'ĀDIL SHĀH IN THE ḤYDERĀBĀD MUSEUM.

This coin was found along with other coins received from the Central Treasury. The type and legend are the same as described by Mr. 'Ismāil and Dr. Taylor.

H 5. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XV. (90), p. 678

ON SOME COPPER COINS OF THE 'ĀDIL SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF BĪJĀPŪR.

It deals with a hoard of 250 coins found in Bījāpur and sent to the the author by Mr. H. Cousens in the year 1910. These coins are the issues of the last five rulers of this dynasty viz 'Ali I, Ibrāhīm II, Muhammad, 'Ali II and Sikandar. The coins are divided into ten different varieties and are illustrated in one beautiful plate. The coins are classified as under:–

5	coins of 'Ali I.	Type I.			
27	,, ,,	,, II.	16	coins of Muhammad.	Type VII.
46	,, Ibrāhīm II.	Type III.	27	,, ,,	,, VIII.
50	,,	IV.	18	,, 'Ali II	,, IX.
6	,, ,,	,, V.	16	,, Sikandar	,, X.
70	,, Muhammad	,, VI.			

In each type there are about three to four different denominations.

H 6. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XV. (91), p. 687

ON THE BĪJĀPŪR LĀRĪ OR LARIN.

Lāri is the peculiar money of the Princes of Lār, invented by them when they were separated from the Kingdom of Persia As the territory of the monarchs of Bījāpur embraced a large portion of the Konkan littoral, it was probably with a view to meeting the local demand for this strange coast-money that they caused lārins to be struck in their own names and its circulation was restricted to a narrow tract of country bordering the sea The lāris described here bear the name of 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh i.e, 'Ali II only and no other ruler. Some lāris from Ratnāgiri are illustrated in one plate. They weighed about 75 grs. and were from two to four inches in length.

H 7. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XVIII. (108), p. 227

ON THREE GOLD COINS OF THE 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪJĀPUR.

These coins were presented by Col. Biddulph to the British Museum and the plaster casts of these coins were supp-

lied to the author of this article. These are the issues of Muḥammad Shāh and bear the usual couplet as stated above by Mr. Ismāil.

H 8. WILSON, H. H. NC, XVI, 1853-54, p.179

REMARKS ON THE SO-CALLED "FISH-HOOK" MONEY.

This article deals with 397 lārins found in the village Sangameshwara in the Ratnāgiri Distt., in the year 1846. These were issued by Sulṭān 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpur and weigh 170 grains each. The currency was current in South India in the 17th and 18th centuries A. D. and was the chief currency of the Malabār coast.

(I) NIĀZM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMEDNAGAR

I 1. THANAWALA. F. J. NS. VII. (48). p.51

SOME RARE COPPER COINS OF THE NIZAM SHAHI OR AHMADNAGAR DYNASTY OF THE DAKHAN

Following coins are described here:—

1. Burhān I. Mint Nagar. Date 929 H. Weight 158 grs.
2. Murtazā I. ,, Murtazānagar. Date 993 H. Weight 243 grs

3-5. Burhān I or II. Mint Daulatābād. Weight about 150 grs.

6. ? ,, Burhānābād. Date both in words and in figures, 1001 H. Weight 220 grs.

(I(a)) QUTB-SHĀHI DYNASTY OF GOLCONDA

I(a) 1. BURN. R. NS. XI, (64). p.317

THE QUTB-SHĀHIS OF HAIDĀRABĀD OR GOLCONDA

This article reports the find of a hoard of 3800 copper coins dug up in the Wūn District, Berar. It contained a considerable number of coins which could be assigned to 'Abdullah Qutb Shāh and his successor Abu-l-Hasan. The dates found on these coins are 1068 and 1095 H. respectively. They bear the following legend:–

Obverse. ضرب دارا سلطنت حیدرآباد

Reverse. والسعادة ختم بالخیر سنه ۱۰۶۸ ع

(J) BARID SHAHI DYNASTY OF BIDAR

J 1. KAUS, HORMUZ. JNSI, VII, p. 51

THE COPPER COINS OF THE BARID SHAHI KINGS OF BIDAR.

It describes and illustrates the following coins:—

No. 1-13. Weight 290 grs. Legend.

Obv: المويد بنصر الله الملك القوي الغني

Rev: امير بريد شاه السلطان العادل

No. 15. .. 180 grs. Legend.

Obv. .... ط نبي

Rev: امير بريد شاه السلطان

No. 14. .. 125 grs. Obv. المويد بنصر الله ٩٩٣

Rev. As above.

No. 16-22. .. 90 .. As above.

J 2. KAUS, HORMUZ. JNSI, XI, p. 38

LEGEND ON BAREED SHAHI COINS.

It makes reference to his previous article published above and suggests a revised reading of the legend on the copper coins of Amīr Bareed Shāh. An extra word suggested by him before the name of the Amīr, is بامر meaning "by the order of".

(K) FĀRŪQI KINGS OF KHĀNDESH

K 1. SINGHAL, C. R. **JNSI. VI p. 46**

COINS OF NAṢĪR SHĀH FĀRŪQI OF KHĀNDESH

It deals with those coins which were tentatively assigned by him to Nāṣir Shāh of Gujarāt (NS. No. XLII, p. 40) and subsequently assigned to Nāṣir Khān, the ruler of Kālpı (JNSI. II, p. 133). The same coins have now been finally assigned to Naṣīr Shāh Fārūqi of Khāndesh by the author of this note. This ruler was a contemporary of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt and the weight, the fabric and the calligraphy of these coins are quite identical with the copper issues of Aḥmad I. These coins are of two deominations and weigh about 140 and 65 grs. respectively. The legend is .–

Obv ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالفتح

Rev. ناصر شاه السلطان

K 2. THAKORE, M. K. JNSI, IX, p. 36

COINS DOUBTFULLY ASSIGNED TO

QĀDIR SHĀH OF MĀLWĀ

The author, in this note, refers to a coin of Qādir Shāh published by Mr. Singhal on page 50 of the JNSI. Vol. VI. Mr. Thākore has aslo got a similar coin but he differs with the readings of Mr. Singhal and assigns these two coins either to Muḥammad Shāh or Mubārak Shāh sons of 'Ādil Shāh, the Fārūqi ruler of Khandesh. (Mr. Singhal does not agree with his readings because the name of Muḥammad Shāh or Mubārak Shāh can not be read on these coins. He has now assigned them to Bahādur Shāh Fārūqi. Vide JNSI, XII, p 154. C. R. S.)

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(L) SULṬĀNS OF MA'BAR

L 1. AHMAD, SHAMSU-D-DIN NS. XLV. (319). p. 63

SOME NEW DATES AND VARIETIES OF THE COINAGE OF THE SULṬĀNS OF MADŪRA.

After giving a short history of this dynasty, the following coins are described and illustrated in this paper:-

1.	Billon. Aḥsan Shāh.	Date in Arabic words 734 H.	Weight	40.4 grs.
2.	Silver. ..	Date 735 H.	..	50 grs.
3.	.. ..	.. 739 H.	..	49 ..
4.	Billon. Mubārak Shāh.	.. 760 H. in Arabic words.	Weight	46. 7 grs.
5.	Copper. ..	.. 764 H.	..	25. 7 grs.

L 2. DESIKACHARI, & RANGACHARI. T. IA. XXXI. p. 231

SOME UNPUBLISHED MA'BAR COINS.

This article gives a list of 25 silver and copper coins belonging to four different collections. Some coins of Balban and other Sultāns of the Khaljī dynasty have been wrongly included in this list. The coins are not illustrated.

L 3. HULTZSCH. E. JRAS. 1909. p. 667.

THE COINAGE OF THE SULṬĀNS OF MADŪRA.

After incorporating coins from all previous collections the author has tried to make this subject as exhaustive as possible. Twenty seven coins issued by the following rulers have been described and illustrated here.

5 Copper coins being the Southern issues of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq.

1 Gold coin of Aḥsan Shāh. Not yet found but described in the history.

5 Copper coins of Aḥsan Shāh.

2 .. 'Alāu-d-dīn Udaujī Shāh.

1 .. Quṭbu-d-dīn Firoz Shāh.

2 .. Muḥammad Dāmghān Shāh.

1 impure silver coin of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Ghāzi Dāmghān Shāh.

4 copper coins of 'Ādil Shāh.
4 „ Fakhru-d-dīn Mubārak Shāh.
2 „ 'Alau-d-dīn Sikandar Shāh.

L 4. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LXIV, p. 49

COINS OF THE MUSALMĀN KINGS OF MA'BAR.

In this article 36 silver and copper coins issued by the following rulers have been described and illustrated.

1. Muḥammad Tughlaq.
2. Aḥsan Shāh. Date 737 H.
3. Arojī Shāh.
4. Firoz Shāh. Date 740 H.
5. Dāmghān Shāh. Date 741 H.
6. Maḥmūd nephew of Dāmghān Shāh. Date 745 H.
7. 'Ādil Shāh. Date 759 H.
8. Khādim Muṣṭafa. Date 765.
9. Sikandar Shāh.
10. Mubārak Shāh and Ismāīl Shāh etc.

L 5. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, X, p. 134

A UNIQUE GOLD COIN OF NAṢIRU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD, SULṬĀN OF MA'BAR

After giving a short history, this coin is described and illustrated. It bears the name of the mint as Ma'bar and date 746 H in Arabic words. The weight is 169 grs. and the size is one inch.

(Over and above this gold coin, two more gold coins issued by these rulers are known. The first coin of Muḥammad Dāmghān Shāh dated 744 is in the British Museum and the second of 'Ādil Shāh was in the collection of Mr. H. N. Wright. C. R. S.).

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(M) MUHAMMADAN (MISCELLANEOUS)

M 1. AGRAWALA, V. S. JNSI, V, p. 155

THE SANSKRIT LEGEND ON THE BILINGUAL TANKAS OF MAHMŪD GHAZNI.

These coins which can be divided into two varieties on the basis of the marginal legends were also noticed before by Thomas, Stanley Lane Poole, Cunningham and Rodgers but none of them could decipher the Sanskrit legend correctly. The learned author of this article has read the legend correctly and has given the Sanskrit version along with the Arabic legend and has tried to prove his point of view on the basis of Sanskrit grammer and literature. The author also attaches cultural significance to this Sanskrit rendering of the Arabic legend on the coin and says that it was probably done by the great Albirūni himself. The coin was struck at Maḥmūdpur (Lāhore) mint in the year 418 H and it weighs about 44 grs. only.

M 2. ALLAN, J. NC, I, (5th Ser.) ,p. 333

INDIAN COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Following coins not included in the Catalogue of the Dehlī Museum are described and illustrated in this paper.–

1. Muḥammad bin Sām. Base silver. Weight 49. 5 grs. Size .55 inches. Date 59x H in Arabic words in the margin. This is a new type.
2. Muḥammad bin Sām. Billon. Size. '6 inches. Obv. In circle of dots. Horseman galloping to left.
   Reverse. السلطان الاعظم محمد ابن السلطان
3. Tājud-din Yildiz. Gold. Date 611 H in Arabic in the margin. Weight 61 grs. Size. 75 inches. Mint Ghazna.
4. Tājud-din Yildiz. Billon. Size '6 inches. Obv. Horseman galloping to left.
   Rev. [عبده] الملک المعظم تاج الدنیا والدین

M 2 a. ALLAN, J. NC, XIV (5th ser.), p. 229

INDIAN COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In this article the author has described and illustrated some coins of the Sultans of Dehlī which have already been

included by Mr. H. N. Wright in his Catalogue. The noteworthy coins are the following:–

1. A billon coin of Aḥmad Shāh son of Firoz Shāh III Tughlaq. Date 789 H. and weight 150. 5 grs.
2. A copper coin of the same ruler. Weight 65 grs. Both these coins belong to another unrecorded son of Firoz III.
3. The last gold coin has been wrongly assigned by Mr. Allan to Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh of the 'Ādil Shāhi dynasty of Bījāpur. This coin was issued by 'Ādil Shāh of the Ma'bar dynasty in the year 748 H. The legend which is quite legible is read by me as:–

Obv. السلطان الحليم الكريم شمش الدنيا والدين خلد ملكله

Rev. ابوالمظفر عادلشاه السلطان

Around, the date 748 H. (C. R. S.)

M 3. ALLAN, J. NC, II, (5th Ser.), p. 200

INDIAN COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM

About twenty coins issued by the Sulṭāns of Dehlī are described and illustrated here but almost all of them are included in the Catalogue of coins in the Dehlī Museum by Mr. H. N. Wright.

M4. ALLAN, J. NC, IV. (5th Ser), p. 96

INDIAN COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM

About 40 coins belonging to various dynasties are described in this paper but only 14 of them are illustrated in one plate. Most of these coins are included in the catalogues and articles already published but only those which are of new type are described below:–

1. Ḥusen Shāh of Bengal· Gold. Mint Treasury. Date 907 H. Weight 162. 5 grs.
2. Dāmghān Shāh of Ma'bar. Gold. Date 744 H. Wt. 92 grs. Size .65 inches.

M 5 ALTEKAR, A. S. JNSI, VIII, p. 75

A BULL & HORSEMAN TYPE OF COIN OF THE 'ABBASĪD CALIPH AL MUQTADIR BILLAH JA'AFAR.

This coin was discovered from a hoard of 700 other coins found in the suburb of Baghdād in the year 1945 when the

school boys were digging the ground while playing. It is suggested in this note that the bull and horseman type of coin of this Caliph is due to the influence of the bull and horseman type of coins issued by the Sāhi ruler Sāmantadeva who ruled in Kābul in the 9 th century A. D. and about 50 years earlier than this Caliph. It also refers to the Arabic dates and legends found on the coins of Spalapatideva and which can also be attributed to the influence of the Caliphs of Baghdād.

M 6. BHATTACHARYA, P. N. NS. XLIII (302), p. 33

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF INDIA AT THE TIME OF THE MUHAMMADAN CONQUEST.

This is a Prize Essay written in compliance with the wishes of the Numismatic Society of India. It deals at length with various aspects of currency and denominations of coins current during that period.

M 7. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1870, p. 151

ON MR. FERRAR'S COPPER COINS.

It mentions the following coins:–

1. Jalālu-d-dīn Firoz Khljī.
2. Muhammad Shāh Tughlaq.
3. Two coins of Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur.
4. Three coins of Sikandar Shāh bin Bahlol.

M 8. BLOCHMANN, H PASB, 1870, p. 181

A FEW MUHAMMADAN COINS.

Following coins are described here:–

1. A coin of Sher Shāh, with the Hindi legend श्री शेरशाह
2. A rupee of Jahāngīr.
3. A coin of Iltutmish struck at Dehlī in 853 H.
4. ,, Obv. Name in double triangle. *Iltutmish.*
   Rev. Title ,, *Sultan.*

M 9. BOGDANOV, L. JASB, XXIV (N. S.), 1928, p. 419

THE AFGHĀN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apart from the weights and measures prevalent in Kābul, this paper also describes and illustrates 23 silver and

copper coins of various denominations and a currency note of one Kābuli rupee. These coins were issued by Amir Habibullah Khān, Amir 'Abdur Raḥmān and Amir Amānullah Khān.

M 10. BROWN, C. J. NS, XXIV, (145), p. 481

NOTE ON SOME COPPER COINS DISCOVERED IN BĀLĀGHĀT, C. P.

It deals with a hoard of 740 small square copper coins discovered in village Bodānda, Bālāghāt Tehsīl. Some of them have been assigned to the rulers of Gujarāt, Mālwā and some to Akbar but the legends are so defaced and incomplete that no satisfactory results can be achieved from them. About 18 of the lot are illustrated in a plate which is not very clear.

M 11. BURN, R. NS, II, (17), p. 18

A COIN OF GHAZNI.

This small note describes a very interesting coin. The coin is of base gold and weighs 50 grs. only. It bears on the:–

Obv. In circle of dots, Siva and bull. Mint mark [illegible]. On right OHPO.

Rev. In circle with dots outside, the Arabic legend found on some of Maḥmūd of Ghazni's silver coins. But the obverse shows a common Kushāna type.

M 12. BURN. R. JNSI, I, p. 81

THE LAW REGARDING TREASURE TROVE IN BRITISH INDIA AND THE PRACTICE RELATING THERETO.

This article gives information about the disposal of treasure trove finds according to Hindū texts such as Manu and Yajnavalkya and also the Muslim law officers during the Muslim period. Later on, the East India Company passed Regulation 5 of 1817 for dealing with such cases and eventually Act VI of 1878 was passed by the Government of India. This act which provides for acquisition by Government at a price fixed by the intrinsic value of the treasure plus a definite per centage has improved the official collection of coins in India and is in force even till today. In 1921, an important provision

was made by the Government of India in order to induce the finders of treasures of exceptional value to report the discovery and special rewards are now allotted to the legal claimants by the Director General of Archaeology in the case of valuable finds.

M 13. BURN, R. JNSI, VII, p. 69

COINAGE BEARING THE NAMES OF INDIAN QUEENS.

The names of the following ruling queens are given in this paper:—

1. Diddā wife of Kshemagupta of Kashmir.
2. Somalādevi wife of Ajayarājā, the Chauhān Chief of Sāmbhar in Rājpūtānā.
3. Raẓiyya of Dehlī.
4. Qudsia Begum, Sikandar Begum and Shāh Jahān Begum of Bhopāl State.
5. Nūr Jahān wife of Jahāngīr of Dehlī.
6. Queens of Āssam, Tipperā and Nepāl issued coins in their own name.
7. Agathokleia, Calliope and Laodice on Indo–Greek coins.

M 14. CHAUDHARI, M. I. JNSI, VII, p. 67

A NOTE ON SOME COPPER COINS OF PERSIA.

It deals with the legend inscribed on coin No. 576 of the Catalogue of the coins of Shāhs of Persia in the British Museum and edited by Mr. L. S. Poole. This legend was wrongly read by Mr. Lane Poole as– داوس رایج ممالک محمد شاه و ایران
and the author has given a correct reading of the same as
فلوس رایج ممالک محروسہ ایران
which means 'Pice current in the garrisoned or protected provinces of Irān.

M 15. CODRINGTON, O. JBBRAS, XV, p. 339.

ON A HOARD OF COINS FOUND AT BROACH .

It deals with a hoard of 448 entire and some pieces of gold coins, 4 small ingots of gold, and about 1200 silver coins and

pieces, found while digging a tank in the compound of the *Jamāt Khān* building of the Pārsi Panchāyat, near the Police Lines and the Borwād or street of the Borāhs in the year 1882. The collection includes coins of Genoa, Venice, Egypt, Armenia, Persia and Dehlī Sulṭāns and all are of dates between 658 to 782 A. H. = 1260–1380 A. D. The owner of the hoard seemed to be a merchant engaged in foreign trade with the West-Africa and Arabia on one side and the interior of India on the other. The coins belong to the following dynasties:–

1. 367 gold coins issued by the Memlūk Sulṭāns of Egypt.
2. 39 gold Venecian Sequins.
3. 12 ,, coins of Ghiyāṣ Shāh, Muḥammad III, Maḥmūd bin Muḥammad and Firoz Shāh of the Tughlaq dynasty.
4. Majority of the silver coins are the pieces of Memlūk coins, and also a good many Persian and a few Armenian coins. 61 coins out of the lot are described and illustrated in four plates.

M 16. CODRINGTON, O. JBBRAS, XVIII, p 30

NOTES ON THE CABINET OF COINS OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

It makes a very brief mention of the following coins:–

1. Amāwi and 'Abbāsi Khalīfs.
2. Bene Rasool Dynasty.
3. Bahri Memlūks of Egypt.
4. Unattributed Arabic coins.
5. Persian.
6. Durrāni.
7. Armenian.
8. Sulṭāns of Dehlī.
9. ,, Mālwa
10. ,, Gujarāt.
11. Bahmanīs.
12. Mughal Emperors of India.
13. Native States of India.
14. East-India Company.
15. Ceylon and Straits Settlements
16. Indo Portuguese.
17. Indo–Dutch, Indo French & Indo Danish.
18. Hindu coins.
19. Gupta, Valabhi and Rāshtrakutas,
20. Southern India.
21. Lārins of Bījāpur.
22. Kashmir and Kāngra
23. Indo–Greek and Pārthian.
24. Sāssānian.
25. Roman.
26. European and American.

M 17. DIKSHIT, K. N. NS, XLV, (321), p. 75

A COIN OF THE 'ABBĀSĪDS FOUND AT PAHĀRPUR, BENGAL.

This coin was found in the ruins of the monastery at Pahārpur during the course of excavations. The foundation of the establishment of a monastery at Pahārpur is attributed to Dharmapāla, the second King of the Pāla dynasty, who lived in the last quarter of the 8th century A. D. This coin belongs to the 'Abbāsīd Caliph Hārūn-al-Rashīd who was a contemporary of Dharmapāla. It was issued from the mint Al-Muḥammadiya and bears the date 172 H=788 A. D. (It seems to be a silver coin, but the metal and weight is not mentioned by the author. C. R. S.)

M 18. DIKSHIT, K. N. NS, XLVI, (334), p. 29

A NOTE ON THE BILINGUAL COINS OF SULṬĀN MAḤMŪD OF GHAZNI.

The remarkable point about these coins is the attempt made by Sulṭan Maḥmūd for the first and last time in the annals of Muslim Numismatics to translate the whole of the Arabic legend into Sanskrit. The author of this note, has made certain observations regarding the translation of certain Arabic words into Sanskrit and has suggested his own reading and translation for certain words.

M 19. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XLII, (289), p. 41.

THE UNASSIGNED COINS OF JALĀL SHĀH SULṬĀNI.

It refers to two copper coins published by Mr. H. N. Wright in Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Vol. II, p. 262. These coins which were not identified by Mr. Wright, have been assigned to Jalāl Shāh son of 'Abdul Qādir or Qādir Khān, the ruler of Kālpi. The date on these coins is 841 H and they weigh 70 grs. each.

M 20. HOERNLE, A. F. R. **JASB, LXII, p. 230**

ON SOME NEW OR RARE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN COINS NO. III.

In this article, following coins are described and illustrated:–

1. 14 silver coins of the Independent Sultāns of Bengal.
2. 5 gold coins of King Jājalla of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi.
3. 2 gold coins of King Ratna Deva ..
4. 1 copper coin of Jalāl Shāh, a ruler of Kālpi. (For reference, see the above article).
5. 1 silver coin of Sher Shāh dated 948 H.
6. 1 square forged coin of Salīm Shāh dated 1010 of Bangāla Mint.
7. 1 silver coin of Jahāngīr with Rohtās mint and date 19 Isfandārmuz.
8. 1 Silver coin of Shāh Jahān with Katak mint and date 1046. H inscribed on both the sides.

M 21. HOERNLE, A. F. R. JASB, LXVI, p. 133

ON SOME NEW OR RARE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN COINS NO. IV.

It describes and illustrates the following coins:–

1. Gold. Bengal. Jalālu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh.
2. Copper. Mughal. Akbar of Mānakpur mint. Date 98x H.
3. Gold. Mughal. Amīr Taimūr. Date 801 H. Forged?

4–5. Silver. Ghazni. Subaktagīn.
6–7. Copper. Gujarāt. Aḥmad Shāh II.
8. ,, ,, Muẓaffar Shāh II.
9. ,, ,, ,, III.
13–14 & 16. Copper. Kāthiāwād Korīs.
15. Copper. Marātha. Shivāji.
17–30. Gold. Small tiny coins with Loops attached. Found in the district of Angul in Orissa. They are assigned to King Anantavarman of Kālinga.

M 22. ISMAIL, MUHAMMAD. IA, LIII, p. 264

SOME COPPER COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

It refers to an article on "Some Doubtful Copper Coins of Southern India" published by R. Sewell in IA, XXXII, p. 313. Some of the coins which could not be assigned by Mr. Sewell, have been deciphered by the author of this note.

Coins No. 4A & 4 B bear the legend فلوس and should be assigned to "Autonomous" coins of Irānian origin.
Figures 7 A to 7 G which bear Persian legends should be assigned to Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpur.
No. 8 is a post–Aurangzeb coin.
No. 9 A to 9 B. Native States of India.
No. 9 C. It is a defaced coin and may be of 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh I of Bījāpur.
No. 9DI to 9D3 belong to Shāh 'Alam II.
No. 9E. belongs to Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II of Bījāpur.
No. 9F and 9G are Mughal Falūs.
No. 9L. of 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh II of Bījāpur.
No. 42. Muḥamnad III Tughlaq in name of Khalīfa Al-Ḥākim.

M 23. KHWAJA, M. A. RADN, 1929–30. p. 52

NOTES ON COINS IN THE CABINET OF THE HYDERĀBĀD MUSEUM.

Out of a lot of 964 coins acquired during the year the following coins are described and illustrated:–

1. Bahmani. Muḥammad Shāh. Mint Fateḥābād. Date 765 H. Silver. Wt. 175 grs.
2. Mughal. Aurangzeb. Mint Phonda. Date 43. Silver. Wt. 174 grs.
3. ,, Aḥmad Shāh. ,, Jetpūr. Date -7. Silver. Wt. 172.5 grs.
4. ,, 'Ālamgīr II. Mint Koilkunda. Date nil. Silver. Wt. 173.5 grs.

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M 24. KHWAJA, M. A. RADN. 1930-31, p. 49

NOTES ON THE COINS IN THE CABINET OF THE

ḤYDERĀBĀD MUSEUM.

Out of a lot of 3,735 coins acquired during the year, the following are the important:–

1. Two silver coins of Aurangzeb. One bearing Islāmnagar mint and the other dated 1097 H bears the mint Aḥsanābād (Gullbarga).
2. A coin of Shāh'ālam II from a new mint Rāmchandranagar.
3. .. Rafī'u-d-darjāt struck at Sikākul. This is the only coin which bears his personal name–Abul–Barkāt Shamsu-d-dīn and also bears a new couplet which being cut could not be deciphered in full.
4. Three coins of Amīr Barīd Shāh of Bidar.

These coins are not illustrated.

M 25. KING, L. W. NG. XVI, (3rd Ser). p. 277

HISTORY AND COINAGE OF THE BARAKZĀĪ

DYNASTY OF AFGHĀNISTĀN.

This lengthy paper deals with the history and coinage of this dynasty. Sixty–five silver coins issued by the various rulers have been illustrated in two plates.

M 26. PRAYAG DAYAL. JNSI, VII, p. 48

NOVELTIES IN THE JAIPUR TREASURY COLLECTION.

Following important gold coins are described in this article:–

1. 'Alāu-d-dīn Mas'ūd Shāh of Dehlī. This is a unique and unpublished coin and is different from No. 187A of Mr. N. Wright's Catalogue.
2. 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh. This coin bears date 707 H which is new.
3. Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Tughlaq. It also presents new date viz 723 H and is issued from mint Dāru-l-Islām.
4. Muḥammad III bin Tughlaq. Mint Sunārgāon. It is extremely rare.
5. Muḥammad 'Ali Shāh of Awadh. Struck at Dāru-s-saltạnat Lakhnau in the first year of his reign.

Uptil now, the assumption was that on accession to the throne, he changed the epithet of Lakhnau from Dāru-s-salṭaant to Baitu-s-salṭanat but this coin proves to the contrary.

M 27. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LXV, p. 226

COINS OF NĪMROZ.

In this paper eight silver and 2 copper coins issued from the Nīmroz mint are descibed and illustrated. The name of the rulers who issued them are Nīmroz and Karmān Maḥmūd. The date on one silver coin is 808 H and on another 761 H.

M 28. RODGERS, C. J. PASB, 1879, p. 178

COINS OF KHUSRAU SHĀH AND KHARRAN MALIK.

THE GHAZNAVI KINAGS OF LĀHORE.

It deals with 18 coins issued by Khusrau Malik and other rulers of Dehlī. Excepting one gold coin of Tughlaq Shāh I, the rest are all copper and billon issues of these Sulṭān .

M 29. RODGERS, C. J. PASB, 1881, p. 4

A FIND OF COINS STRUCK BY GAZNI

SULṬĀNS IN LĀHORE.

In this note the coins of Mas'ūd I of Gazni, Maudūd, 'Abdur-Rashīd, Farrukhzād, and Ibrāhīm, struck in Lāhore, are described.

1. The coins of Mas'ūd were of horse and bull type with the name of '*Mas'ūd*' over the horse.
2. The coins of Maudūd were of four different types.

 Type No. 1. Same as the coins of Mas'ūd, The name '*Maudūd*' over the horse.

 Type No. 2. Bull on one side and over it in Hindi '*Sāmanta Deva*'. The obverse bears the Arabic legend.

 ابو الفتح شهاب الدولة و قطب الملة مودود

 Type No. 3. Reverse same as above.

 Obv legend.

 عدل شهاب الدولة و قطب الملة ابوالفتح مودود

 Type No. 4. Reverse same.

 Obv legend.

 ابو الفتح الامير الامرا شهاب الدولة مودود

The dates on these coins are 434 & 435 H.

3. The coins of 'Abdur-Rashīd were of several types. All had the bull on reverse and the obverse was covered with legend.

(a) عدل عزالد و لته و زين الملته عبدالرشيد

(b) عدل عزالد و لته و زين الملته ابو منصور عبدالرشيد

4. The coins of Farrukhzād were of one type only. They had bull on the reverse and the legend on the obverse.

عدل جمال الدولته ابو شجاع فرخ زاد

5. The coins of Ibrāhīm were of two types only. Bull on reverse and the legend on the obverse.

(a) عدل ينصر الدولته و ظهير الملته ابراهيم

(b) عدل السلطان المعظم ابوالمظفر ابراهيم

On margin لوهور

All these coins are made of billon.

M 30. SEWELL, R. IA, XXXIII, p. 313

SOME DOUBTFUL COPPER COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

In this article about 120 coins are described and illustrated in three plates. First twelve coins are designated as "*Temple Coins*' and are supposed to have been issued by the famous temple of Trinomalai, in the South Arcot district. A very large number of other coins appears to have been struck at the principal temples and are not connected with the issues of any regular State. Some of these coins have been assigned by Mr. Ismāil above.

M31. SHERE, S. A. JNSI, VII, p. 41

SOME UNIQUE GOLD COINS FOUND IN BIHĀR.

It deals with 18 gold coins found in a village in the Shāhābād district in the year 1943. The find consists of:–

1. Six coins of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī (Tughlaqs).
2. Eight coins of the Sulṭāns of Bengal
3. One coin of Bahmani dynasty. (Humāyūn Shāh),
4. Two coins of Jaunpur, (Ibrāhīm Shāh & Ḥusain Shāh).
5. One coin of Krishna Rājā Wodeyar of Mysore.

The important coins are described below:–

(a) Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II of Bengal. This is the only known gold coin of this Sultān.

(b) 'Alāu-d-dīn Ḥusain Shāh of Bengāl. This is the only known gold coin of this Sultān·

(c) ,, ,, The legend is different on this coin'

(d) ,, ,, This is a unique type.

(e) Nāṣiru-d-dīn Naṣrat Shāh. No duplicate in gold is known.

(f) Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh III.

(g) ,, It is a unique and interesting coin.

(h) Humāyūn Shāh Bahmani. No duplicate in gold is known.

M 32. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, II, p. 133

THE DOUBTFULLY ASSIGNED COINS OF NĀṢIR SHĀH

These three copper coins which were tentatively assigned to Maḥmūd II of Gujarāt (vide NS. XLII, p. 40), have now been assigned, in this article, to Nāṣir Shāh, the Governor and ruler of Kālpi. He was the son of Qādir Shāh and the estate of Kālpi was made over in perpetuity to his father by Hoshang Shāh of Mālwa. (These very coins have finally been assigned to Naṣīr Shāh Fārūqi of Khāndesh (vide JNSI, VI, p. 46-C.R.S.).

M 33. TARAPORE, P. S. NS. XLIV, (313), p. 23

SOME RARE COINS IN MY CABINET.

Following coins are described and illustrated in this paper:–

1. Bahmani, Muḥammad Shāh I, Mint Aḥsanābād. Date 761 H. Silver.
2. Bahmani, Muḥammad Shāh II. Mint Aḥsanābād. Date 784 H. Silver.
3. Sūri. Islām Shāh. Date 957 H. Gold.
4. Mughal. Akbar. Mint Anwala (Aonla). Date 982 H. Silver.
5. ,, Jehāngīr. ,, Āgra ,, 1019–5. Gold.

   This is a new type of Āgra Mint. The couplet is also new.
6. ,, Shāh Jahān. Mint Akbarābād. Date (10) 39–2? Gold
7. ,, Jahāndār Shāh. ,, Bahādurgadh. ,, 1124 H. Copper.
8. ,, Aḥmad Shāh. ,, Qamarnagar. ,, nil. Silver.
9. ,, Shāh 'Ālam II. ,, Ḥaidarnagar. ,, 1180-7H. Nickle.

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M 34. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI. II. p. 127

SOME RARE COINS IN MY CABINET.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:–

1. Silver. Bahmani. Muḥammad Shāh I. Mint Fatḥābād. Date 766 H.
2. ,, ,, Aḥmad Shāh I. ,, Aḥsanābād ,, 823 H.
3. ,, ,, Muḥammad Shāh III ,, Muḥammadābād (Bidar). Date 877 H.
4. Gold. Mughal. Shāh Jahān. ,, Katak. ,, Abān Ilāhi 1046 H.
5. Silver. ,, Aurangzeb. 1/16 th rupee. Mint Ẓafarābād (Bidar). Date (10) 79–12.
6. ,, ,, ,, Mint Naṣratgadh? Date 4x R. Y.
7. ,, ,, ,, ,, Naṣirābād. ,, 1101–34 H.
8. ,, ,, 'Ālamgīr II. Mint Qamarnagar?.

M 35. TARAPORE P. S. JNSI. V, p. 79

SOME BAHMANI, MUGHAL AND ĀṢAFJĀHI COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:–

1. Copper. Bahmani. Tahamtan Shāh.
2. Gold. Mughal. Akbar. Square Muhar. Date 32 Ilāhi.
3. ,, ,, ,, Mint Lāhore. ,, Tīr Ilāhi 39.
4. Silver. ,, Shāh Jahān. ,, Nagar. ,, 1043–7.
5. Gold. ,, Aurangzeb. ,, Dāru-l-jihād ,, 1099-32. (Ḥyderābād)
6. Silver. ,, Shāh Jahān II. ,, Machhlipatan. ,, 1131-1.

Some unpublished coins of Āṣafjāhi dynasty of Ḥyderābād are also described.

M 36. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XLVII. (350). p. 139

THREE COIN COLLECTIONS.

This article is a review of the coin collections made by C. S. Guthrie (of Scotland), J. G. da Cunha (of Goā) and Ratan Nārāin of Dehlī. The coins of Col. Guthrie are in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin and those of Doctor da Cunha were ... 1890 in London and their whereabouts are

(N) MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

BĀBUR AND HUMĀYŪN

N 1. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XXXIII. (200). p. 77

THE SHĀH-I-HIND COINS.

The author had some copper coins in his collection and while desciphering the legends, he could make out a Persian couplet in which two words '*Shāh-i-Hind*' could be read. As the dates on these coins tallied favourably with the reigns of Bābur and Humāyūn, he was inclined to assign these coins to these two Mughal Emperors of India. (Prof. Hodivālā has assigned these coins to Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt vide article No. 276 of NS No. XL.-CRS).

AKBAR

N 2. AGRAWALA, V. S. JNSI, III, p. 111

AKBAR'S EARLIEST KNOWN RUPEE OF LAHRI BANDAR.

Lahri Bandar was an old seaport in Sind. This coin bears the month Abān and Ilāhi year 41.

N 3. AGRAWALA, V. S. & J. K. JNSI, IV, p. 69

A RĀMA-SĪTA SILVER HALF RUPEE OF AKBAR.

This note describes this half-rupee (now in the Bhārat kala Bhawan, Banāras) weighing 81 grs. only.

Obv. A male figure holding bow in left-hand and followed by a female figure, both walking to right. A quiver containing a sheaf of arrows is tied on his back. Devanāgari legend at the top rim between the two figures reads: (रामसीय)

Rev. The legend and date 50 Ilāhi, Amardād.

Reference is also given to a similar gold half-muhar in the British Museum. This bears the date 50 Ilāhi Farwardīn. Another specimen is illustrated in P. M. C. Pl. XXI, fig. ii. of which the original is in Cabinet de France.

N 4. AGRAWALA, V. S. JNSI, V, p. 71

A NEW MUGHAL MINT–SAIMŪR.

It describes a rupee of Akbar found from a hoard of 37 Mughal coins sent to him for examination from the district of Jaunpur. This is a Ilāhi type rupee and bears the date 47 Mihr and is issued from the Saimūr mint. This Saimūr is identified with Chaul, a seaport in the Colābā district of the Bombay State. The author has given some historical references to prove that this port was in the hands of Akbar and it was called by the name of Saimūr at that time.

N 5. AGRAWALA, V. S. JNSI, VII, p. 54

THE NAMES OF THE ILĀHI MONTHS.

This article deals with the etymology of the twelve Ilāhi months and says that four of the months viz. Ardībihsht, Tīr, Shahrewar and Mihr appear as the names of deities on the coins of the Kushāna rulers of India.

Ardībihisht=Name of deity Ashaeikhsho on a coin of Huvishka.

Tīr	=	..	Teiro ..
Shahrewar	=	..	Shaoreoro ..
Mihr	=	..	Mioro on Kushāna coins.

N 6. BLEAZBY, G. B. NS. V, (32), p. 121

IV. MUGHAL EMPERORS.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:-

1. Akbar. Gold. Mint Ḥājīpur. Date 983 H.
   This place is situated in the Muẓaffarpūr district in Bengal and lies on the east bank of the Little Gundak.
2. ,, Gold. Mint Jaunpūr. Date 988. Square.
3. ,, Silver. ,, Jaunpūr-Chaitaur? Date 976.
4. ,, ,, ,, Lāhor. ,, 987. ¼ rupee sqare.
5. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 979.

The mint name appears in the upper margin of the reverse.

6. Akbar. Silver. Mint Urdū Zafar Qarīn. Date 1000. It is a round rupee.
7. ,, ,, ,, Aḥmadnagar. Date 4. Ilāhi.

N 7. BURN, R. PASB, 1896, p. 109

A NEW MINT OF AKBAR.

It describes a copper coin, dated 982 and the mint Mānikpur. Mānikpur is in the district of Partābgarh opposite to Karra and was included in the Subāh of Allahābād.

N 8. DIKSHIT, K. N. NS, XXXIII, (208) p. 88

A NEW JAUNPUR MOHAR OF AKBAR.

Obv. Within incused diamond. The Kalīma.
Margin. [السلطان] الاعظم تعالی خلد الله ملکه و سلطنته
Rev. Within eight foil. جلال الدین محمد اکبر بادشاه غازی
Margin. ناصر الدنیا والدین [ابوالمظفر ا ضرب جونپور ۹۷۱
The design and execution of this coin are superior to those of the usual Jaunpur issues.

N 9. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI, V, p. 163

A RARE ILĀHI FULŪS OF AKBAR OF GORAKHPUR MINT.

Obv. فلوس ضرب گورکهپور
Rev. سنه ۵۱ ماه الهی امرداد
The weight is 310 grs.
It is rare and interesting in two respects:–
i. This coin is the only specimen of Gorakhpur mint with the date in Ilāhi era.
ii. It bears the latest Ilāhi date i. e., 51. The latest Ilāhi date so far known on silver and copper coins is 50 and only one gold coin of date 51 is known.

N 10. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI, X, p. 58

TANKIS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Copper coins of 63 grs. weight, issued from the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul and Lāhore during the last five years of Akbar's reign were called Tankis. No scholar has given the

sufficient reasons for the issue of these coins so far. Abul Fazl says that for the purpose of calculation, the *dām* was divided into 25 parts, each of which was called a *Jetal*. He further informs us that it was an imaginary division and was used only for accounting purposes. In the opinion of Mr. Guptā, this imaginary division of the currency created difficulty in the practical transactions and to meet this difficulty these pieces were issued in the later part of the reign. The tankis were issued in the denominations of one-fifth, two-fifth and four-fifth of *dām*, which were equal to five, ten and twenty *Jetals*.

N 11. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVII, (169), p. 138

THE MEANING OF *TANKI*.

The author has tried to prove that copper coins of Akbar which bear the legend *Tanki* on them were struck equal to the weight of 63 grs. They were issued to provide a fractional currency of which the basis was the fifth part of the *Dām* or rather tenth part of the *Tanka* of about 640 grs.

N 12. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII, (177), p. 69

THE MINT NAME SRINAGAR.

The identity of the mint name Srinagar, which occurs on several issues of Akbar has been the subject of considerable doubt and difficulty. In Mr. Nelson Wright's opinion these coins were issued from Srinagar in Garhwāl and not Srinagar in Kashmir. The author, in this article, has tried to prove that all these coins were issued from the mint Srinagar in Kashmir and have nothing to do with the Srinagar of Garhwāl.

N 13. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII, (181), p. 80

THE *MURĀDI TANKA*.

This copper coin was current in Akbar's reign from the 25th to the 40th year. Its value was twenty *murādi tankās* to a rupee or one tanka equal to two Akbari *dāms*. The theory of Messrs. Thomas and Lane-Poole that these tankas were nothing else than the double *dām* has been stoutly refuted by the author in this scholarly article.

N 14. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XXXIV, (210), p. 165.

ABŪL FAZL'S INVENTORY OF AKBAR'S MINTS.

The inventory of Akbar's mints given in the *Āīn-i-Akbari* has been declared as 'imperfect' or 'inaccurate' or 'incomplete' by some authorities of Mughal numismatics. The object of this scholarly article is to prove that Abūl Fazil's inventory for the part or period of Akbar's reign about which he was writing is, on the whole, much fuller and more exhaustive than our own lists.

N 15. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XXXVII, (241), p. 72

THE MINT NAME SĪTPŪR (SŪRAT).

This mint is found on a few round rupees of Akbar and the regnal years on all of them being 47, 48 and 49 with solitary month Mihr. The author has suggested a revised reading of this legend and has deciphered it as Sūrat but he is not quite sure of it.

The same legend has been read by Dr. Agrawālā as Saimūr and he has identified it with the sea-port of Chaul near Bombay (Vide JNSI, V, p. 71).

N 16. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XXXVII, (242), p. 75

THE MINT GOBINDPŪR.

Some silver and copper coins are known to have been issued by Akbar from this mint. There are so many places of this name but none of them is so important as to be called a mint-town of Akbar. This mint may belong to a place of the same name in Manbhūm district of Bengal, is the view of the author.

N 17. HODIVALA. S. H. NS, XLII, (291), p. 54

AKBARPŪR-TĀNDA AND AKBARPŪR.

Some silver and copper coins of Akbar bearing the names of these two mints are known. Mr. Nelson Wright says that he can "trace no notice of Akbarpūr in Oudh in the chronicles of the Akbari period." Prof. Hodivālā points out that this

Akbarpūr-Tānda is mentioned in the *Akbarnāma* of Abul Fazl and tries to prove that this place is in Oudh and about 35 miles south-east of Faizābād town. As regards Akbarpūr, he says that it may be a place near Māndu or a town close to Mathūra.

N 18. KHARE, G. H. JNSI, VIII, p. 73

A UNIQUE SILVER COIN OF AKBAR.

It deals with a coin of Akbar minted most probably in Gujarāt. On the obverse the coin bears the same legend as is found on the coins of Mahmūd I and its weight, size and all other features are similar to the coins issued by the Sultāns of Gujarāt. As the coin bears no date, it is presumed that it must have been issued at the time of Akbar's conquest of Gujarāt in 1572 A. D.

N 19. KOTWALL, C. E. NS, XL, (272), p. 12

COPPER *DĀMS* OF JALĀLU-D-DĪN AKBAR.

It describes the following 4 *dams*:–

1 and 2 of Dāru-l-Khilāfat Āgra mint and date 982 H.
3 and 4 of Mīrpūr or Mainpūr mint and date 997 H.

N 20. MASTER, A NS, XVII, (106), p. 130

A CHAHĀR TĀNKĪ OF AKBAR.

This *tānki* which weighs 241 grs. was struck at Ahmadābād during the month Abān and Ilāhi year 46.

N 21. MASTER, A. NS, XXIV, (141), p. 463

THE GUJARĀT MAHMŪDĪ.

The small silver coins issued by Akbar after the annexation of Gujarāt are styled as coins of "Gujarāt Fabric" in all the catalogues of Mughal coins of India. In the opinion of Dr. Taylor, these coins were struck at Sūrat and were the only coins known as *Mahmūdis*. The author of this note does not agree with the opinion of the learned doctor and says that *Korīs* issued by the Kāthiāwār States and some other coins were also known as *Mahmūdis*. In support of his argument he has given a quotation from the *Mir'āt-i-Ahmadī*.

N 22. OLIVER. E. E, JASB, LV, p. 1

SOME COPPER COINS OF AKBAR FOUND

IN THE KĀNGRA DISTRICT.

This paper describes and illustrates 30 coins out of a big hoard of coins brought by a marchant from Chintpurni village. The average weight of each coin is about 320 grs. The name of mints are:– Atak Banāras, Dehlī, Gobindpūr, Bairāth, Multān, Fateḥpur, Sāmbhal, Lāhore, Sahāranpur, Sirhind, Urdū Ẕafar Qarīn, Jaunpur, Āgra, Lakhnau, Akbarābād, Bhakar, Kanauj, Ajmer, Sherpur, Meerut, Aḥmedābād, Nārnol, Deogīr, Patnā· and Dogānw. The first 15 coins bear the twelve Persian months and the Ilāhi dates while the rest bear the dates in Persian words as well as figures.

N 23. PANNA LALL. NS, XXVI (160) p. 493

A RARE COIN OF AKBAR.

It describes a rupee issued from the Anhirwālā Pāttan mint in the year 984 H. The weight is 178 grs. The mint name در شهرانهر والا پتن being quite clear.

N24. PANNA LALL. NS, XXVI, (161,) p. 493

AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF AKBAR.

This is a square silver coin of Sūrat Mint. The date is 38 Abān Ilāhi and the weight is 160 grs.

N 25. RODGERS, C. J. IA, XIX, p. 219

RARE COPPER COINS OF AKBAR.

This paper describes and illustrates 36 interesting coins issued by Akbar. The mints represented are Kālpi or Muḥammadābād Kālpi, Gwālior, Fort Gwālior, Jaunpur, Aḥmadābād, Ajmer, Mālpur, Alwar, Chitor, Hiṣār Firoza, Agra, Lāhore, Khairpūr, Kābul, Burhānpur, Fateḥpur (Sīkri), and Dehlī, Equal number of coins bearing Hijrī and Ilāhi dates are illustrated in two plates respectively.

N26. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, XLIX, p. 213

COPPER COINS OF AKBAR.

In this article 28 copper coins of Akbar issued from sixteen mints and bearing different dates have been described and illustrated. The name of the mints are:– Agra, Lāhore, Nārnol, Aḥmadābād. Dehlī, Fateḥpur, Ḥiṣṣār Firozah, Lakhnau, Urdū Ẓafar Qarīn, Multān, Ilhābas, Gobindpūr, Dogānw, Attak-Banāras, and Kābul.

N 27. RODGERS C. J. JASB, LIII, p. 97

THE RUPEES OF THE MONTHS OF THE ILĀHI YEARS OF AKBAR.

Following coins ars described and illustrated in this article:–

(1) 12 round coins bearing the legend الله اکبر جل جلاله on one side and the mint and Ilāhi month and year on the other. The name of the mints are Āgra, Lāhore, Aḥmadābād, Sītpur, Burhānpūr and Lahri Bandar.

(2) 12 square coins bearing the legends in the same order as above, but the name of mints on some of them are Tattā, Dehlī, Multān, and Lāhore. Both the round and square types bear on them the twelve Persian months beginning from Farwardīn to Isfandārmuz.

N 28. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LIV, p. 55

ON SOME COPPER COINS OF AKBAR.

In this paper, the author has described 14 copper coins beginning from Tanka to its smaller denominations such as half, one–fourth, one–tenth, and one–sixteenth part of it. All the coins bear Ilāhi dates and some of them were struck at Bairāt, Allahābād, Dehlī, Āgra, and Kābul mints. All the coins are illustrated in one plate and the noteworthy of them are two *Niṣfi* coins. They bear on obverse the word '*Niṣfi*' (Half) in a dotted circle and on reverse a design of eight rays in a dotted circle.

N 29. TARAPOREVALA, D. V. NS, XXXVII, (246), p. 85

TWO MUGHAL MUHARS.

1. Shah 'Alam II. Mint Jahangirnagar. Date 1176–4. H.

This coin is similar to No. 4498 of the Lucknow Museum Catalogue. It was struck under the Nawabs of Bengal at Dacca.

2. Akbar. Square. No mint or date.

The Kalima on the obverse is inscribed in a way not found in any other catalogue of coins.

Both the coins are illustrated.

N 30. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. II, (14), p. 9

ON THE COINS OF "GUJARAT FABRIC".

This article refers to eight coins registered (Nos. 252 a to 252h) in the Catalogue of Mughal coins in the British Museum. The author had also collected 43 similar coins in Ahmadābād and his views about these coins are as under :—

1. The Gujarat fabric coins were struck in silver alone.
2. All the coins are round in shape and look somewhat dumpy.
3. Two denominations of these coins are known; one of about 85 grs. and the other a smaller variety of about 41 grs.
4. The earliest dated coin is of 985 Hijri. The coins were probably struck each year from 989 to 1027 H. Then there was a break of nearly two centuries and afterwards the same coins re-appaer but with dates 1215 and 1217 H.
5. All these coins bear on the obverse the name of King Jālālu-d-din Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzi and on the reverse the Kalima.
6. These coins were most probably struck at Sūrat.

N 31. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, IV, (26), p. 103

AKBAR'S COPPER COINS OF AHMADĀBĀD.

Copper coins issued from the Ahmadābād mint in the name of Akbar were of three kinds – the Fulūs, the Tanka, and the Tanki. All were round coins and each bore on its obverse its distinctive designation.

30 அக் 1982

1. Fulūs. Whole fulūs = 320 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 160 grs. and $\frac{1}{4}$th = 80 grs.
2. Tanka. Large tanka = 640 grs., Small = 320 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 160 grs. and $\frac{1}{4}$th = 80 grs.
3. Tanki. Chau-tanki = 250 grs. Do-tanki = 125 grs. and Yak-tanki = 62 grs.

8 such coins are described and illustrated.

N 32. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. VI, (45), p. 266

ON THE IDENTITY OF THE COINS OF GUJARĀT FABRIC AND THE SŪRAT MAḤMŪDĪS.

In this article the author, from the statement of European travellers in India in the 17th century, tries to prove that the silver coins designated in the British Museum Catalogue as coins of "Gujarāt Fabric" are identical with those known to early writers under the name of "*Sūrat Maḥ ūdīs*".

N 33. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XV, (93), p. 690

ON THE HALF-MUHR, No. 172 OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE.

Mr. Lane-Poole has suggested that this coin, depicting a crowned archer followed by a veiled woman, may have been struck in order to commemorate the submission to Akbar of Ibrāhīm II, King of Bījāpur, whose daughter was married to Sulṭān Dāniyāl Mirzā, the third son of Akbar. A similar coin bearing the Devanāgari legend रामसत्य was also found in the Cabinet de France and M. Drouin identified the crowned archer followed by a woman to the figures of Rāma and Sīta. In this note Dr. Taylor does not agree with the suggestion of Mr. Lane-Poole and accepts the identification of M. Drouin. (A similar coin of silver with legend राम सीता is in the Banāras Museum.–C.R.S.).

N 34. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XVI, (100), p. 705

ILĀHI SYNCHRONISMS OF SOME HIJRĪ NEW YEAR'S DAYS.

In this article, the author has given some lists and tables of the Ilāhi and Hijrī dates which may prove of service in the study of the coins of Akbar and Jahāngīr.

N 35. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XXIV. (144). p. 479

A COPPER COIN FROM THE NAHRWĀLĀ SHAHR PĀTTAN MINT.

The coins issued from this mint have all been of the year 984 H. but the coin found by the author in the Aḥmadābād bāzār bears the date 985 H. Pāttan, commonly called Kadi Pātan, or Pātan of the Kadi *Prānt* of the Baroda State is said to have been founded in 766 A. D. by one Anihl.

N 36. VOST, W. JASB, LXIV. p. 69

THE DOGĀM MINT.

In this article nine copper coins issued from this mint are described and illustrated.

The dates are 986, 987, 996, 1003, 1011 and 1013 H.

They bear the name of the mint on the obverse and the date in Persian words on the reverse.

N 37. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XIII. (80). p. 242

DĀMS OF AKBAR STRUCK AT JAUNPUR AND AJMER MINTS.

I. Akbar is entitled ناصر الدنيا والدين only on the gold and silver coins of Jaunpur mint and the mint Jaunpur is termed *'Dāru-l-Khilāʿat'* or *'Dāru-z-Ẓarb'* on two copper coins published in the catalogue of Mughal coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The coin described here belongs to a third type and the legend is:–

Obv. جلال الدين محمد اكبر

Rev. ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالفتح فلوس جونپور

The epithet ابوالفتح was used by the Sultāns of Jaunpur as late as 887 H and its use was revived by Akbar.

II. Two known types of Ajmer *dāms* bore the legend *'Dāru-l-Manṣūr'* or *Ẓarb Ajmer Sikkā–fulūs'* Following two new varieties bear the legend as *Ẓarb Salīmābād (Dāru-l-Khilāfat) Ajmer'* and *Ẓarb Salīmābād Sikkā Fulūs*. They bear the dates 982 and 1008 H respectively.

N 38. WRIGHT. H. N. NS. XXIII. (135). p. 250

BAIRĀTA OR BARĀR ?

This mint is found on the dumpy rupees of Akbar. The author is inclined to read it as Barār (C. P.) instead of Bairāt (Rājpūtānā). He says Barār was ceded to the Mughals by treaty in 1004 H., the 41st year of Akbar's reign and there are no rupees of Barār mint of earlier date than 42 Ilāhi. Copper coins of Akbar from Bairāta mint are known with dates as early as 971 H. Moreover the last figure ته of بيراته is quite clear on them, which feature is missing on his silver issues. There is also a rupee of Jahāngīr's first year 1014, issued from this mint. Some of these coins are illustrated. (Bairāt is a town near Alwar and is famous for its copper mines.)

N 39. WRIGHT, H. N. JNSI, I. p. 43

NOTES ON SOME RARE GOLD MUGHAL COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The author has described and illustrated the following coins:–

1.	Akbar.	Mint Urdū.	Date 987	Square.	Weight 186 grs.
2.	,,	,, Āgra.	,, 970.	Round.	,, 166 ,,
3.	,,	,, ,,	,, 48. Azar.	,,	,, 84 ,,
4.	,,	,, ,,	,, 50 Shahrewar.	Round.	,, 167. 5 ,,
5.	,,	,, Lāhore	,, 40 Di.	,,	,, 181. 7 ,,
6.	,,	,, ,,	,, 48 Mihr.	,,	,, 48 .
7.	,,	,, Mālpur. (Dāru-l- Khilāfat)	,, 984	,,	,, 168 ,,
		Mālpur lies sixty miles east of Ahmadābād.			
8	,,	No mint.	Date 44 Mihr.	Round.	Weight 161 grs.
9.	Jahāngīr. (in name of Salīm).	Mint Āgra.	,, 1014-1.	,,	,, 100. 4 ,,
10.	,,	Mint Lāhor.	,, 1032–17	,,	,, 170 ,,
11.	,,	,, Āgra.	,, 1020–6.	Square	,, 168. 4 ,,
12.	,,	,, ,,	,, 1022–8. Farwardin.	Round	,, 168 ,,
13.	,,	,, Ajmer.	,, 1024–10.	,,	. 166. 7 ,,
14.	,, with ,, Nūr Jahān.	Sūrat.	,, 1036.	,,	,, 161. 2 ,,

N 39 a, SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, XII, p. 57

SOME NEW COINS IN THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Following coins are dealt with in this paper:–

(1) Akbar's coin of "Gujarāt Fabric".
The author has dealt with this subject at length and has assigned them to the mint of Naharwālā Pāttan and not Sūrat as stated by Dr. G. P. Taylor.

(2) Two Maḥmūdis of Akbar struck in Kāthiāwād.
These coins closely resemble the silver issues of Maḥmūd Begda and are supposed to have been struck at the Junāgadh mint.

(3) A unique silver coin of Akbar.
This coin bears:– Obv. الله اكبر Rev. جلاله and is believed to have been issued from the Junāgadh mint.

All the above coins are illustrated in one plate.

JAHĀNGĪR

N 40. BEVERIDGE, H. NS. XII, (71), p. 377

SALĪMI COINS.

In this article the author has tried to prove that the Salīmī coins with Ilāhi date 50 and month Abān were issued by Jahāngīr from Aḥmadābād mint during the life time of his father Akbar, who had died on 10th Abān of the same year. The other reason put forward by him is that these coins were issued by him or his servants during the period of his rebellion. But Dr. Taylor does not agree with his views and his reply is given in a subsequent article.

N 41. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB. 1869, p. 245

ON TWO SILVER COINS OF JAHĀNGĪR.

It describes two couplet coins of Lāhore mint. The date is 1034–19 H.

N 42. GIBBS, J. JBBRAS, XIV, p. 155

NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL RUPEES AND MOHARS OF JEHĀNGHĪR SHĀH.

The author had in his possession one complete set of genuine Zodiacal currency and three complete sets of different imitations or forgeries. These coins are illustrated in three plates and are arranged in such a way that one can compare the genuine with the forged ones and see for himself what is what. The result of his enquiry led him to conclude that with one or two exceptions, the genuine gold mohars were all struck at Āgra and the silver rupees at Aḥmadābad. He had eleven coins in gold from the Āgra mint and six in silver and one in gold from the Aḥmahābād mint.

N 43. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI, XI, p. 70

HĀPUR–A NEW MINT OF JAHĀNGĪR.

It makes reference to the following two rupees of Jahāngīr:–

(1) No. 685 of the Calcutta Museum. Date 1031 H. Mint Jaler?
(2) No. 1017 „ Lāhore „ „ „ „

This mint name which is quite clear on both the specimens, was read as Jaler by Messrs. Nelson Wright & Whitehead but they were unable to locate its position. Mr. Gupta is not convinced with their reading and he has identified it with Hāpur, a wellknown town in the Meerut district. (I am not convinced with the arguments put forth by Mr. Gupta. The reading Jaler seems to be more probable than Hāpur. Moreover, Hāpur was not an important place in 1031 H. and as such no Mughal mint was established there. This mint has been identified with Jaleswar or Jellasore, a village in the Balasore district of Orissa, vide JNSI, XII, p. 151. C. R. S.)

N 44. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII, (180), p. 78.

PANJNAGAR.

The name of this mint is found on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr. This town is identified with:–

(1) A place in the *Sarkār* of the Rechnāu Doāb in the *Subāh* of Lāhore, somewhere near Lāhore and Kaṣūr.

(2) A place in the Kashmir valley, situated on the high road of the Moghul Emperor's from Lāhore into Kashmir and Jahāngīr himself passed through it atleast once in his life.

This mint was also included in the List of Mint Towns by Whitehead as a silver mint of Aurangzeb.

N 45. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXXI. (194), p. 339

THE MĀNDŪ GOLD COUPLET.

This article refers to the meaning of the metrical legend inscribed on the gold coin issued from the Māndū mint in the 12th year of Jahāngīr's reign. This couplet was translated by Messrs. Rodgers and Whitehead but the true significance of the word "*Nūr Jahānī*" which occurs in this couplet could not be explained satisfactorily by them. The author of this note has pointed out that this name was given by Jahāngīr to a one tola muhar and similarly there are other names given by him to several muhars of different weights.

N 46. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXXVII. (244), p. 77

THE MINT PANJNAGAR (BHUJNAGAR).

In NS. XXVIII. p. 78, this mint was identified with a place in the Subāh of Lāhore or a place of similar name in the Kashmir valley, by this author. But in this article, he has revised his opinion and has identified this mint with Bhujnagar, the capital town of the Cutch State. While giving reasons for this suggestion, he invites attention to the fact that this half-rupee of Jahāngīr resembles in all aspects to the issues of the same emperor of Aḥmadnagar and Ẓafarnagar mints which were probably struck to commemorate certain important events during the reign of Jahāngīr. These coins are connected closely with each other and the connecting link was Sundar, the Brāhmin, who was a right hand man of Prince Khurram and was entitled Rāy Rāyān or Rājā Bikramājīt. That prince in his first expedition to the south, compelled Malik Ambar and the Dekkanis to come to terms and restore the fortress of Aḥmadnagar and the surrounding territories. Aḥmadnagar was restored

30 1982

in 1026 H. through the negotiation of Afzal Khān and Rāyā Rāyān and the coins bearing the year 1027 H. were struck to denote this event. The same thing had happened with the coins of Ẓafarnagar mint (vide NS, XXXIV, p. 240–49). Now the connection of Sundar with Bhujnagar can also be established on equally good evidence. When Jahāngīr encamped at Aḥmadābād in 1027 H., Rāi Bhārā or Rāo Bhārmalji did not come to wait upon him. Prince Khurram appointed Rājā Bikramājit with an army (for this purpose) and the Rāo seeing his own safety in coming in, hastened to receiving the honour by bringing large sums as *Nazrāna*. He actually struck Koris bearing the name of Jahāngīr in Persian on one side and his own name in Devanāgri script on the other. If Sundar compelled Bhārāji to inscribe the name of the emperor on his own coins, we may take it that the *Khuṭba* was read in the name of the emperor and that a few coins were stamped with his master's titles, in commemoration of this triumph. The Mughal half-rupee was very much like the Kori in shape and size, and it was naturally chosen for the purpose. (On most of the coins issued from the capital of Cutch, the mint name is inscribed as Bhuj but there are some coins which also bear the name Bhuj Nagar. C. R. S.)

N 47. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XLI, (281), p. 11

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE ZODIACAL COINS.

This is an informative and important article on the coins of this variety. These coins were inaugurated in the 13th regnal year which corresponds to 1027 H. and with one or two exceptions, the genuine gold muhars were all struck at Agra and the silver rupees at Aḥmadābād. Tavernier says that these coins had become so rare even during the life time of Jahāngīr that it was very difficult to procure two or three specimens in gold. This rarity had naturally led to the multiplication of forgeries and according to Mr. Gibbs there were at least twenty imitations to one real coin. At the end, the author has given two tables of Hijri–Julūs Synchronisms for all the months of the last ten years of Jahāngīr's reign which may help in detecting some of the faked coins.

N 48. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XLII, (292), p. 57

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE ZODIACAL COINS.

A POST SCRIPT.

In the previous article, the author had dealt with only those zodiacal coins which were known to him from the catalogues available in this country. The present paper deals with some other unique and unpublished specimens in British and Continental Museums.

N 49. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XLII, (293), p. 59

THE COINS BEARING THE NAME OF NŪR JAHĀN.

The persistent search of many collectors in the course of a century has resulted in the discovery of about 200 specimens of these issues. These coins covered a period of not more than four years (1033 to 1037 H.) and were issued from the mints of Agra, Aḥmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilhābād, Kashmir, Lāhore, Patna and Sūrat. These coins are not merely numismatic curiosites or rarities but they are also historical memorials. They were struck deliberately with a view to proclaim and parade before the world her power and absolute domination in the State.

N 50. HORWOOD, T. B NS. XXXVII, (236), p. 42

AN UNPUBLISHED COPPER COIN OF

JAHĀNGĪR OF UJAIN.

A copper coin of Ujain mint and weighing about 100 grs. is described in this small note.

N 51. JAGAT PRASAD. NS, XXVI, (163), p. 496

A NEW MUHAR OF JAHĀNGĪR.

This muhar was issued from the Akbarnagar mint and is dated 20 Tīr Ilāhi. The weight is 170 grs.

N 52. PANNA LALL. NS, XXVI, (156). p. 483

A RARE RUPEE OF JAHĀNGĪR.

This coin which was struck at Ajmer in the year 1024 H. probably commemorates the victory of Jahāngīr over the Rānā Amar Singh of Udaipur. In this year the Rānā sent his son Karan and later his grandson Jagat to pay homage to the Emperor at Ajmer.

N 53. RODGERS, C. J. PASB. 1894, p. 90

JAHĀNGĪR'S MOHURS AND RUPEES.

It refers to page 96 of the Aligarh Edition of 1864 of "*Tuzuk-i-Jahāngīrī*" by the Hon'ble Sir Sayid Ahmad. In this passage it is mentioned that an increase in weight of three *rattis* was ordered by the Emperor in the minting of gold and silver coins from the 11th Ardibihisht of the 6th year of his reign. The author states that in all catalogues, there are rupees of Jahāngīr weighing from 210 to 221 grs., wheras his usual rupees weigh only about 176 grs. He thinks that three *rattīs* is an ordinary variation in rupees due to wear and tear and believes that there is a mistake in this edition of Tuzuk. If the word '*rattī*' is replaced by '*māshī*' then three *māshās* would be equal to 24 *rattīs* or 44 grains and this weight exactly fits in with his heavier rupees which weigh from 210 to 221 grains.

N 54. RODGERS C. J. JASB, LVII, p. 18

COUPLETS OR 'BAITS' ON THE COINS OF

SHĀH NŪR-UD-DĪN JAHĀNGĪR,

THE SON OF AKBAR, COLLECTED BY C. J. RODGERS.

In this article, thirty-five Persian couplets inscribed on the coins of Jahāngīr and issued from the various mints, have been noticed with their translations.

N 55. SINGHAL, C. R. JNSI, VII, p. 60

A UNIQUE ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE OF JAHĀNGĪR.

This piece is issued from the Lāhore mint, is dated 1031 H. and weighs 21. 5 grains only.

N 56. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI, IX, p. 117.

A UNIQUE GEMINI ZODIACAL HALF RUPEE OF JAHĀNGĪR.

It describes a Gemini half-rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Aḥmedābād in the year 1027 H. and says that this is the only genuine zodiacal Gemini half-rupee known so far.

N 57. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. I, (5), p. 5

ON THE DATE OF THE SALĪMĪ COINS.

These coins were issued in the beginning of his reign from the Aḥmadābād mint. They bear no Hijri year, but, as generally read, they have along side of the name of the month of issue, either the year 2 or the year 50. This represents the 50th (or last) solar year of Akbar's reign, his Ilāhi 50, and the 2 the next succeeding solar year. The author has drawn a table of Synchronisms of Arabic and Persian months for the three years beginning with 28th *Shawwāl* 1013 H. which is equal to New Year's day of 50th solar year in Akbar's reign and has shown that the Salīmī coins find their place between the reigns of Akbar and Jahāngīr and that the period of their issue covered nine consecutive months (just after the death of Akbar) i. e., from *Abān* 50 to *Isfandārmuz* 50 and then from *Farwardīn* to *Tīr*, the Salīmi coins of the year 2. Five silver and one copper coins are illustrated.

N 58. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. V, (33), p. 124

A ZODIACAL HALF RUPEE.

This coin bears the sign Leo, the regnal year 13, and the mint Aḥmadābād and is illustrated along with three Leo rupees in the British Museum.

N 59. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. X, (59), p. 589

THE DATE OF THE SALĪMĪ COINS.-A REJOINDER.

This article is a rejoinder to Mr. Beveridge's article published above and the author has tried to prove the same theory as explained in the preceding article. According to him,

30 1982

these coins were struck by Jahāngīr for nine consecutive months just after the death of Akbar and can not be assigned to the period of his Governorship of Gujarāt or his rebellion against his father. In fact, Jahāngīr was never a Governor of Gujarāt and the rebellion was only short lived and was confined only to Allahābād and it had nothing to do with these coins which were issued from Aḥmadābād.

N 60. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XI, (70), p. 346

THE DATE OF THE SALĪMI COINS: ADDENDUM.

This small note refers to a half–rupee struck by Salīm at Kābul (I. M. C. Vol. III, No. 686). This coin is distinctly dated 1014 H. and goes to prove that these coins were issued by Salīm after his accession to the throne and not before.

N 61. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XII, (72), p. 379

NOTE ON MR BEVERIDGE'S ARTICLE ON THE SALĪMI COINS.

This is a reply to Mr. Beveridge's article. This question has been fully discussed by the author in his two preceding articles.

N 62. TEMPLE, R. C. IA. X, p. 90

NOTE ON SOME COIN LEGENDS.

It describes some coin couplets found in a local vernacular work. Six of them belong to Jahāngīr and are published in almost all the catalogues of Mughal coins. The seventh couplet which is related to the coins of Nādir Shāh Durrāni is somewhat unusual and is not to be found on the coins of this ruler.

The couplet is:–Obv: نا درم در ملک ایران قادرم از هر دیار

Rev. لا فتی الا علی لا سیف الا ذوالفقار

The eight is a common couplet found on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II.

N 63. THANAWALA. F. J. NS, XXV, (150), p. 239

A NEW COUPLET MUHAR OF NURŪ-D-DĪN JAHĀNGIR, MUGHAL EMPEROR OF INDIA.

This gold coin is issued from the Agra mint and it bears the Hijrī date 1019 and regnal year 5. The weight is 195 grs. and bears the couplet:–

زد باگره سکه شاهی نور دین مهر ماه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

The word 'سکه شاهی' which is not found on any of Jahāngīr's couplet muhars or rupees, is new.

N 64. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NC, IX, (5th ser.), p. 1

THE PORTRAIT MEDALS AND ZODIACAL COINS OF THE EMPEROR JAHĀNGĪR.

I. THE PORTRAIT MEDALS.

The reason for striking these medals is said to be that Akbar had introduced the practice of delivering to his so called *Murīds* (disciples) a likeness of himself as the outward sign of his new Theistical Sect *(Dīn-i-Ilāhi)* and it should not be a matter of surprise that Jahāngīr. following the example of his father, distributed medals which If not tokens of initiation into a new religion. were proofs that the wearer belonged to the inner circle of the court. These medals with a little chain of four inches were intended to be worn on the *sash* of the turban or hung round the neck as a life preserving amulet on the breast front.

These medals weighing one tola bore on one side the image of the King and the figure of a lion surmounted by sun on the other. The lion and sun are an Imperial device which figures on the Royal Standard, and that this Coat of Arms is at least as old as the days of Taimūr. Following gold medals are described here:–

1. Obv. Bust of Akbar half left. To right. Regnal year 1, To left. "*Allāhu Akbar,* 1014".
   Rev. The Sun in Splendour. Weight 168 grs.

2. Obv. Bust of Jahāngīr to left. To right. Regnal year 6.
To left. شبیه جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

Rev. Lion to left with sun rising behind it. Below Hijrī year 1020. Weight same.

3. Similar to No 2 but lion to right.
4. Similar to No. 3 but King's one hand rests on window-frame; the other is visible holding fruit.
5. Similar to No. 3; one hand rests on window-frame, the other holds up an engraved cup. The date on the obverse is given in words instead of figures. thus
سنه شش جلوس
6. Obv. The emperor, nimbate, seated cross-legged against embroidered cushion, on low throne; head to left, and goblet in raised right hand, left hand held in front of body.

Rev. "*Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr Shāh, Akbar Shāh*". Date 1021–7 H. Weight 42 grs. only.

In the 7th year a quarter portrait piece was struck. All the above portrait medals are mintless.

7. Obv. Same as above except that left hand is resting on left leg. Circular margin filled with Persian couplet

بروی سکه زر دارد چندان زینت و زیور
شبیه شاه نورالدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

Below the word سکه is the figure ٨ (8).

Rev. In small circle, lion to right surmounted by the sun. Below date 1023 Hijrī. Circular margin contains a second Persian couplet.

زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نورالدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

This piece contains two complete couplets.

8. Obv. Portrait of the emperor as on No. 7.

To right قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر
To left. شبیه حضرت شاه جهانگیر

Rev. In small square in the centre, Sun in Splendour.

Above. حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر
Below. ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر
To right. سنه ۹ یا معین
To left. ضرب اجمیر ۱۰۲۳

All these medals are illustrated in one plate and except No. 1. they are represented in the British Museum.

N 65. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NC, XI, (5th ser). p. 91

THE PORTRAIT MEDALS AND ZODIACAL COINS OF THE EMPEROR JAHĀNGĪR.

II. THE ZODIACAL COINS.

In this exhaustive article, the author has first of all quoted the impressions of various contemporary European travellers about these coins. Afterwards, on the authority of history he has explained as to how and when these coins were introduced by Jahāngīr. The portrait pieces were medals and the zodiacal issues were coins of the realm. These coins conform in weight and size to the ordinary coins current during the last ten years of Jahāngīr's reign. Nearly all the zodiacal coins were struck at two famous mints viz. Āgra and Aḥmadābād. Some 25 pieces are known of Ajmer, Urdū (camp), Fateḥpur, Kashmir and Lāhore mints. The name of Nūr Jahān occurs on only half a dozen coins struck at Kashmir and Lāhore. Agra was reserved for the gold issues and Aḥmadābād for the silver.

The author has examined 243 gold coins of Agra mint belonging to various collections in Europe and America and 56 important coins have been illustrated in four beautiful plates.

The coins belong to the following signs.

Aries	= 22 coins.	Scorpio	= 19 coins.
Taurus	= 35 ,,	Saggittarius	= 18 ,,
Gemini	= 21 ,,	Capricornus	= 29 ,,
Cancer	= 16 ,,	Aquarius	= 5 ,,
Leo	= 14 ,,	Pisces	= 26 ,,
Virgo	= 13 ,,		
Libra	= 25 ,,		

N 66. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, I, (4), p. 3

A NEW ZODIACAL MOHAR OF JEHĀNGĪR.

Obv. Ram (Aries) to right within rayed circle,
Rev. The legend forms the following couplet:-

باد روان تاکہ بود مہر و ماہ سکہ اردوی جہانگیر شاہ ۲۲-۱۰۳۶

Weight 168 grs.

Hitherto the name of mints were noticed on the zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr but this coin was sturck in the Camp (Urdū) and is so far a unique coin. In the 22nd year, the Emperor had gone to Kashmir and this coin was probably struck on his way rom Lāhore to Kashmir. As Jahāngīr died 8 months later, this is the latest dated coin of the Zodiacal series.

DĀWAR BAKHSH

N 67. DALMERICK, J. G. PASB, 1884, p. 60

ON A SILVER COIN OF DĀWAR BAKHSH.

This prince who was a grandson of Jahāngīr reigned only for three months and was murdered by the orders of Shāh Jahān. This coin was struck at the Lāhore mint in the year 1037–aḥd and weighs 176 grs.

N 68. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, V, (35), p. 127

DĀWAR BAKHSH.

This is the third rupee of this ruler picked up by the author at Meerut. The date and mint are the same and the weight is 172 grs.

SHĀH JAHĀN

N 69. AGRAWALA, V. S. JNSI, IV, p. 71

A SILVER NIṢĀR OF SHĀH JAHĀN.

This coin which formed part of a hoard of 37 silver Mughal coins from Jaunpur is noteworthy for two reasons.

(1) It is of full size and resembles a standard Mughal rupee.

(2) It weighs 85 grs. and approximately conforms to half the weight of the silver rupee of 176 grs.

This *niṣār* is similar to the large silver *niṣār* of Akbarābād mint in the Cabinet de France, published in the P. M. C. (p. 431, pl. XXI). It is dated 1047–11 H.

N 70. DIKSHIT, K. N. NS. XXXIII, (207), p. 87

NIṢĀRS OF SHĀH JAHĀN.

This small note refers to a *niṣār* of Akbarnagar mint published by Nevill in article No. 198 of NS. No. XXXII and says that the *niṣār* acquired by the Provincial Museum, Lucknow in 1917, closely resembles to the above *niṣār*. Mr. Nevill's *niṣār* bore date 1064–28 but this *niṣār* is dated 1065–29 H. and is illustrated.

N 71. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVII, (168), p. 136

THE GULKANDĀ RUPEES OF SHĀH JAHĀN.

This note refers to the Gulkanda rupees published in the Lāhore and Calcutta Museum's catalogues and the opinions expressed by their authors regarding the dates of these coins. The historical reference given by Nelson Wright about the date of these coins is that "Under Shāh jahān, the Quṭb Shāhs came into collision with the Mughals, and in 1045 agreed to pay tribute and permif the *Khuṭba* to be read in the Emperor's name. Though he noticed a doubtful figure '5' on coin No. 947 of the I. M. C. he did not consider it to be the last digit of the year 1045 and as such did not reconcile with this reading of the date. In Mr. Whitehead's opinion no coins have yet been found bearing a legible date. A search about these coins in the Bombay Museum was also made but none of them bears any date. The author of this note tries to prove that the Gulkanda ruler was brought to his knees in 1045 and had agreed not only "to pay tribute and permit the *Khuṭba* to be read in the Emperor's name but he agreed to strike coins with the Imperial titles also. The author also admits that figure '5' on coin No. 947 is not so clear as might be wished and hence no definite date can be established.

N 72. PANNA LALL. NS. XXV, (148), p. 237

TWO MUGHAL COPPER COINS.

1. Shāh Jahān, Mint Ilahābād. Date 1049. Wt. 315 grs.
2. Farrukhsiyar. ,, Shāh (Jahānābād).

N 73. SINGHI, B. S. JNSI, I. p. 50

A UNIQUE BI-MINTAL MUHR OF SHĀH JĀHAN.

This coin bears Akbarābād mint on the obverse and the Kalima, the Ilāhi year 3 and the mint Patna on the reverse. This also proves that the obverse die taken by the Emperor from Āgra and the reverse die made locally in Patna, were both used in striking this coin.

N 74. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI, V. p. 164

MINT NAME ON A COIN OF SHAHJAHAN.

On page 80 of JNSI, Vol. V, the author had read the mint on a silver coin of Shāh jāhan as 'Nagar'. Now he improves upon his previous reading and deciphers this mint as Bakkar which appears on coins of Shāh Jahān I upto 1043 H. Bakkar may refer to Bhakkar in Sind.

N 75 VOST, W. JASB, LXIV, p. 76

THE DOGĀM MINT.

Five unique copper coins issued from this mint are described and illustrated in this article.

They bear on the obverse فلوس شاه جهانی and mint nam دو گام and year which is indistinct, on the reverse.

N 76. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, V, (36). p. 128

TWO RARE COINS OF SHĀH JAHĀN AND AURANGZEB.

1. This is a coin of Shāh Jahān of Katak mint but of a new type. The obverse bears Kalima, the Ilāhi month Abān and the mint Katak at the bottom.

   The revers bears the usual legend of Shāh Jahān with his full titles.
2. This is a coin of Aurangzeb of Allahābād mint. The date is 1072–4 H.

   Obv. The usual couplet but مهر vice بدر.

   Rev. بلدة الله آباد at the top.

Both the coins are illustrated.

MURĀD BAKHSH

N 77. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. I. (6), p. 10

THE COPPER COINAGE OF MURĀD BAKHSH, SON OF SHĀH JAHĀN.

When Shāh Jahān fell ill in 1067 H., and his sons asserted their claims to the throne of the Mughal empire, Murād Bakhsh was in Gujarāt. The mints from which he issued coins in his own name were confined to that province. His silver coins issued from the mints of Aḥmadābād, Surat and Cambay are well known. His gold coins are very scarce and one of Aḥmadābād mint is figured in the British Museum Catalogue (No. 692). His copper coins are still more rare and the author of this note could secure only two specimens issued from the Sūrat Mint. They are of the usual size of *Akbari dām* and weigh 316 and 333 grains respectively. They bear the following legend.

Obv. مراد شاهی
فلوس

Rev. سورت احد
سنه
ضرب

This coin is illustrated.

SHĀH SHUJĀ'

N 78. BURN, R. NS. VI. (44), p. 265

A NEW TYPE OF THE COINS OF SHĀH SHUJĀ'

No coins of this ruler are recorded in the catalogues of the Calcutta and Lahore museums. The British Museum Catalogue describes two coins (Nos. 690 & 691). The reading of this new coin differs from those in the case of the reverse legend. This coin has no trace of a square area and in this respect, it resembles the early issues of Shāh Jahān. The legends are:–

Obv. The Kalima

Rev. (؟ با) دو غازي
محمد شاه احد شجاع
سكندر ناصر الد

The coin is not illustrated.

30 [illegible] 1982

N 79. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XX, (116), p. 53[illegible]

COINS OF SHĀH SHUJĀ,' SON OF SHĀH JAHĀN.

Following coins issued by this ruler are known:–
Two coins bearing No. 690 and 691 in the British Museum.
One Lucknow Museum coin described by Mr. Burn in NS. VI (44).
One coin of the above type found by Dr. Taylor.
One coin similar to No. 690 purchased by the author from the Dehlī bāzār.

This paper describes all these coins and deciphers the mint name Akbarnagar on the coin of the Lucknow Museum, This Akbarnagar is identified with Rājmahal (in Bengal) where Shāh Shujā' held his principal court. Akbarnagar was the recognized capital of that part of Bengal and a well known mint town of the Mughal Emperors.

AURANGZEB

N 80. BANERJI, R. D. NS, XXXIII, (205), p. 85

'ĀLAMGĪRNAGAR, A NEW MUGHAL MINT.

It is the only Mughal silver coin in which the legend is written in Bengāli characters, although the language is Persian. Nawāb Mīr Jumlā invaded Āssām in 1661. On his way he attacked and overran the Kingdom of Koch-Bihār, because, Prāṇanārāyāṇa the king of that country had helped Shāh Shujā. Koch–Bihār was thus annexed and the name of the town was changed to 'Ālamgīrnāgar. This place was in occupation of the Mughals from 1661 to February 1663 and therefore the coin must have been minted in 1072–73.H. 'Ālamgīrnagar appears for the first time as a Mughal mint, no other issue of this mint or type have yet been brought to light. This coin resembles in all aspects to the usual half rupees issued by the Mahārājas of Koch–Bihār and known as the Nārāyani–rupee. The legend in Bengāli script is as follows:–

Obv. 1. Aora–	Rev. 1. Jarava
2. –ngajeva vā	2. Ālamgi
3. das'āha Āla	3. ranagara
4. magīra.	4. Sam (vat).

The coin is illustrated.

N 81. BROWN, C. J. NS, XIX, (115), p. 423

NOTE ON A NEW COIN OF AURANGZEB.

Obv. In square. بادشاہ غازے عالم گیر
Margins. Left. ابوالمظفر Top محي الدين محمد
Right اورنگزیب Bottom ۱۰۷۰ سنہ بہادر
Rev. In Square. ضرب دارالخلافہ شاہ جہان اباد
Mragins. Left سنہ احد Top جلوس Right میمنت
Bottom. مانوس

In the author's opinion, this is the first square area rupee recorded of the Shāhjahānābād mint. The other mints which issued square area type rupees are, Akbarābād, Jūnāgadh and Jahāngīrnagar; while there is a square area type muhar of Akbarnagar mint (No. 706) in the B. M. C. This coin is illustrated.

N 82. GYANI, R. G. NS, XLIV, (315) p. 37

AURANGZEB'S SILVER COIN OF SANGAMNER.

This coin is of 48th regnal year of Aurangzeb. Sangamner town is the headquarters of the Tāluka of the same name in Ahmadnagar district (Bombay State). The Mughal occupation of this district lasted from 1636 to 1759 A. D. Aurangzeb might have struck coins at this mint towards the latter part of his rule when he had his headquarters mostly in this part of the country.

N 83. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XXVII, (167), p. 134

THE BĪJĀPUR RUPEES OF 1091 A. H.

These rupees were issued in Aurangzeb's name six years prior to the capture of Bījāpur by the Mughals. This fact is explained by the author in this manner. "It is stated in history that this city was closely besieged in 1090 A. H. by Aurangzeb's General, Diler Khān when Prince Mu'azzam or Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh was already holding the supreme government of the Dakhan. Whatever the circumstances which postponed for six years the extinction of Bījāpur as a separate state, there can be no doubt that Diler Khān had been able in 1091 A. D. to extort from its ruler, at the point of the sword, the recognition of both these regal privileges the *Khuṭbah* and the *Sikkāh* and hence this date on Aurangzeb's Bījāpur rupees".

N 84. HODIVALA S. H. NS. XXVIII. (171). p. 45

THE DIRHAM-I-SHAR'AI.

It refers to the following two dirhams in the Panjāb Museum :-

1. No. 1950. Aurangzeb. Mint Lāhore. Date 1092-24 H. Weight 46 grs.
2. No. 2271. Farrukhsiyar. Mint Lāhore. Date 1129-6 H. Weight 42 grs.

These were issued as the direct result of Aurangzeb's re-imposition of the *Jizyā* and it seems the practice was revived by Farrukhsiyar in the sixth year of his reign. The denomination, the weight and the legend of this currency were all borrowed by Aurangzeb from the Khalifas 'Umar and 'Usmān and were issued in the 24th year of his reign. The weight of these silver coins was about 47 grs. and were equal in value to four annas and a quarter.

N 85. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII. (175). p. 62

THE WEIGHTS OF AURANGZEB'S DĀMS.

Due to the scarcity of copper in those days, the weight of Aurangzeb's dāms was reduced from 21 *māshās* to 14 *māshās* and this change took place after the 5th regnal year of his reign.

N 86. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII. (178). p. 73

BAHĀDURGARH.

This place is identified with Pedgāon in the Aḥmadnagar district. Aurangzeb had appointed Khān Jahān Bahādur as the Viceroy of the Deccan and he was assigned the task of driving away the Marāthās who had appeared in different parts of Aurangābād and Aḥmadnagar. He was camping at Pedgāon during the monsoon of 1672 A. D. in pursuit of S'ivāji and gave the name of Bahādurgarh to this place.

N 87. HODIVALA, S. H NS. XXVIII. (179) p. 76

A 'AẒAMNAGAR.

The true reading of this mint is A'aẓamnagar Gokāk and not A'aẓamnagar Gokulgarh and it has been identified with the modern city of Belgaum. Some rupees of Aurangzeb and his son Kām Bakhsh are known to have been issued from this mint.

N 88. IRVINE, W. NS. XII. (73), p. 381

MUGHAL MINT TOWNS. NUṢRATĀBĀD.

Mr. Nelson Wright suggested the identifcation of this mint with the present town of Dhārwār. In Mr. Irvine's opinion this place is Sākkhar (or Sāgar) in the Niẓām's Dominions, 95 miles south-east of Sholāpur.

N 89. IRVINE, W. NS. XIV. (87). p. 580

MUGHAL MINT TOWNS-FIROZNAGAR.

On page 174 of his "Manual", Dr. Codrington places a mark of interrogation against the name of Firoznagar. Mr. Irvine remarks "that it is the new name by which Aurangzeb disguised Raechor (Niẓām's Territories), as he did so many other places". According to *M'āsīr-i-'Ālamgīrī*, this fort was captured in 1101-33 by Ruhullāh Khān and it received the name of Firoznagar.

N 90. JAGAT PRASAD. NS. XXVI. (164), p. 496

A NEW MUHAR OF AURANGZEB.

This muhar is issued in the year 1113-4 (5) H. from the Bareli mint. The weight is 169 grs.

N 91. KAUS, H. JNSI. VII. p. 63

DATE OF ZAFARĀBĀD COIN OF AURANGZEB.

Bidar fell to Aurangzeb in 1657 and was renamed Ẓafarābād in commemoration of his victory. This coin bears date احد which corresponds to 1069/1070 H. The weight is 125 grs.

N 92. PRAYAG DAYAL. NS. XXXVI. (229). p. 35

A NUṢRATĀBĀD RUPEE OF AURANGZEB.

This place is identified with Sākkhar or Sāgar and was taken by the Mughals from Pedā Naik, caste Dhedh in the year 1688 A. D. This coin is dated in the 32nd regnal year (or A. H. 1099-1100) corresponding to A. D. 1688-89 which is the first year in which the town came under the complete sway of the Mughal government.

30 [illegible] 1982

N 93. PRAYAG DAYAL JNSI, II, p. 137

NOTE ON A SILVER COIN OF AURANGZEB.—

A NEW MINT.

Mint Hokeri or Hokri is deciphered on a silver coin in the Lucknow Museum. Hukeri is a village in the Chikodi Tāluka of Belgaum district in the Bombay State and is connected with Poona by metalled road. It was an important town during the reign of the 'Ādil Shāhi Kings of Bījāpur and after the fall of Bījāpur and its inclusion in the Mughal Empire in 1686 A. D., Hukeri was the only part of Belgaum that remained in the hands of the Marāthās. According to the opinion of the Editor, this coin was struck by the Marāthā chief at Hukeri in the name of Aurangzeb and it was a well known mint of the Marāthās. The date on this coin is 49 regnal year.

N 94. SABOOR, M. A. NS, XXX, (190), p. 260

AN UNPUBLISHED MINT OF AURANGZEB.

This coin which is dated 34 regnal year is assigned to the Naṣirābād mint. This place is traced to a small town on the Penganga river near Bhusāwal in the province of Khāndesh. Mr. Nevill does not agree with this reading and he suggests the mint name as Nuṣratābād only which is a known mint.

N 95. SABOOR, M. A. NS, XXX, (191), p. 262

THE LAKHNAU MINT ON A GOLD COIN OF AURANGZEB.

So far the only known gold coin of the Lakhnau mint belongs to Shāh Jahān. This coin was found in the collection of the Nāgpur Museum and it bears the date 1082–14 H.

N 96. SHREENIVAS, T. RADN, 1921–24, p. 34

NOTES ON COINS IN THE CABINET OF THE HYDERĀBĀD MUSEUM.

III. FIRST ISSUE OF AHSĀNABĀD MINT UNDER THE NAME OF GULBARGA.

Mr. Whitehead had said that Ahsanābād was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A. H. 1067 though it was not effectually

occupied by the Mughals till 1098. As to the coins issued by this mint under the name of Gulbarga, he made a reference to coin No. 1828 in the Panjāb Museum. This coin which is dated 1098–31 was considered by him as one of the first issues of the mint under the name of Gulbarga. According to the author of this note, there are three coins of Aurangzeb, in the cabinets of the Ḥyderābād museum, which bear date 1096–30 H. and as such the date of the first issue of this mint under the name of Gulbarga should be pushed back at least by one year if not two.

N 97. TARAPOREVALA, V. D. B. NS, XLII, (287), p. 39

AURANGZEB'S RUPEE OF DĀRU-S-SURŪR-I-BURHĀNPŪR.

In the Punjab Museun catalogue, a unique rupee of Aurangzeb of Burhanpur is recorded with the honorific epithet بلده فاخره In all the other issues from this mint, no epithet is found at all. But on this coin, the mint town bears the honorific prefix as دار السرور and this is the only specimen of its kind. It is dated 1107–3 (9) H.

N 98. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, XV, (92), p. 689

ON THE BĪJĀPUR MUGHAL RUPEE OF A. H. 1091.

It was in the year 1097 H. the 30th regnal year of Aurangzeb, that the Bījāpur garrison capitulated to the Emperor, and the erstwhile Kingdom of the ʿĀdil Shāhs became but a province of the Mughal Empire. The coins struck thereafter at Bījāpur especially those of the years 1098 and 1116 were remarkable for their beauty and bore the title *Dāru-l-Ẓafar.* But how is it to be accounted that Aurangzeb's rupees issued from this mint were struck in 1091, the 24th regnal year i. e., to say six years before the capture of this mint–town. These rupees are of ordinary make and they do not bear the title *Dāru-l-Ẓafar*. The reason of this is found in a historical incident. In the year 1090, Dilāwar Khān, the General of Aurangzeb, closely besieged the city with his Imperial troops. Although he failed to capture the city, but it seems that while the siege was proceeding and capitulation seemed imminent, the powerful Mughal faction in the city, thinking to anticipate an inevitable surrender, caused the 1091 Hijrī rupees to be struck in the name of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

N 99. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XVII, (104), p. 127

ISLĀMBANDAR 'URF RĀJĀPUR.

The author had a rupee of Aurangzeb of this mint and the regnal year 4x on it determines the date of issue between 1108–1118 H. Today this place is the capital of the tāluqa of the same name in the Ratnāgiri district. It stands at the head of a tidal creek, 30 miles south–east of Ratnāgiri town and about 15 miles from the sea. Following forts were captured by Aurangzeb during his expedition in South in 1112 H.:–Sātāra, Pārli, Parnāla, Khelna (Vishālgarh), Kandāna (Singarh), Purandhar, Rājgarh, and Torna, all in the Western Ghāts.

N 100. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. IV. (27), p. 108

A NEW MINT OF AURANGZEB.

This coin is assigned to the Porbandar mint and bears the date 1116–4x H. Porbandar is a port of importance on the west coast of Kāthiāwār and is not far from Jūnāgadh which was a well known mint of Aurangzeb. Two more coins, one of Shāh'ālam I and the other of Farrukhsiyar, are known to have been issued from this mint.

A'ẒAM SHĀH

N 101. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XXXV. (213) p. 18

THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF PRINCE A'ẒAM SHĀH.

A brass official seal bearing the name of his Wazīr Zain Khān was dug up in the Old Fort, Dehlī, during the year 1914-15 and was deposited in the Museum.

KĀM BAKHSH

N 102. DELMERICK, J. G. PASB. 1884. p. 90

NOTES ON A GOLD COIN OF KĀM BAKHSH.

This coin belongs to the collection of Pandit Ratan Nārāin and was minted at Ḥaiderābād in the year 1120–2 H.

N 103. IRVINE, W. NS, V, (37), p. 129

NOTE ON KĀM BAKHSH AND BAHĀDUR SHĀH.

The author, in this note, makes reference to a statement made by H. N. Wright on page 241 of JASB, VOL. LXXII, part I, for 1904, that "Kām Bakhsh was made Governor of the *Sūbahs* of Bījāpur and Haiderābād by his brother, Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur". The author made a protest against this statement and said that the mere fact that Kām Bakhsh issued coins in his own name suffices to show that he claimed sovereignty. In support of this, he quotes reference from history about the Will made by Aurangzeb at the time of his death. The Will said "Whoever of my fortunate children shall chance to rule the empire, let him not molest Muhammad Kām Bakhsh, should he rest content with the two new *Sūbahs* (Bījāpur and Haiderābād)". This shows that Kām Bakhsh was the Governor of these two *Sūbahs* before his father's death and was not appointed Governor by his brother Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur.

N 104. IRVINE, W. NS, VII, (50), p. 56

MUGHAL MINT TOWNS, TORAGAL.

It refers to article No. 15 published in NS, II, wherein a rupee of Kāmbakhsh of Nūrgal or Nūrkal mint is described by Mr. Nelson Wright and this mint is identified by him to "the chief town of a *Sarkār* in the province of Bījāpur". The author of this note does not agree with this identification and in his opinion, the name of the mint is Toragal and not Nūrgal or Nūrkal, and it is located in the Rāmdurg State on the Mālprabha river, an affluent of the Krishnā river.

N 105. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, XI, (66), p. 328

ON THE BĪJAPUR RUPEE OF KĀM BAKHSH.

This rupee is dated 1119 H. and bears the legend ملجأ الدين "The Asylum of the Faith" at the top.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM-I

N 106. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII, (176), p. 67

SOME HEAVY RUPEES OF BAHĀDUR SHĀH SHĀH 'ALAM I.

This article refers to coins No. 1666. 1666a, 1667 and 1668 of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. These coins bear the dates A. H. 1122-4 (2 coins). 1123-5 and 1124-6 respectively and weigh 184 or 185 grs. They were issued from the 'Azīmābād Patna mint and the most important question dealt herewith is about the heavy weight of these coins. The author quotes a reference from the *Mirāt-i-Aḥmadi* in which it is stated that in the year 1122 H. an order was passed by the Emperor that gold and silver coins should be issued equal in weight to one tola. It is stated that in the province of Behār, the Prince Governor ('Azīm-us-Shān) continued to strike these heavier coins much longer than in any other part of the Mughal empire. It is possible that similar coins may also be found in the collections of some other museums in India and abroad. A gold coin of similar weight bearing No. 863 is catalogued in the British Museum. It is issued from the Akbarābād mint and is dated 1123-5 H.

N 107 HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXVIII, (182), p. 98

FIRŪZGARH.

This mint name occurs on some of the silver and gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I and it has been identified with the fortress of Yādgīr in, the Gulbarga district of the Haiderābād State.

N 108. PANNA LALL. JNSI, VIII, p. 174

A NEW MUGHAL MINT.

Following coins have been described in this paper:—

1. Silver coin of Shāh 'Ālam I, mint Karīmābād, date 2 regnal year.

2-3. ,, Muḥammad Shāh, mint Kolāpur, date 1139-8 H.

4. ,, ,, mint Sakākul, date 1141-10 H.

5-6. ,, ,, mint Tārāmati, date 18 regnal year.

N 109. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XI, (67), p. 328

WAS THERE A ZAFARĀBĀD RUPEE OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM I ?

Mr. Rodgers described a rupee issued from this mint vide Lāhore Musseum Catalogue (old copy) page 197, No. 3. The author also acquired a similar coin at Aḥmadābād but he differs with the readings of Mr. Rodgers regarding the name of the mint Ẓafarābād. The obverse legend of this coin as read by the author is:– سنه احد جلوس ظفر مانوس ضرب and he translates it as "struck at......the year of the accession (reign) associated with Victory". He means to prove that the word 'Ẓafar' does not denote the name of the mint but it refers to victory.

(Coins of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb with the mint name Ẓafarābād are known and this mint is identified with Bidar in Deccan by Whitehead and Nelson Wright. There is no wonder that coins from this mint were issued by Shāh 'Ālam I also and in my opinion the reading of Mr. Rodgers seems to be correct. C.R.S.)

'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN.

N 110. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XVII, (103), p. 124

A COIN OF 'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN.

It refers to a silver coin No. 903 in the Catalogue of the British Museum, London. The legend on this unqiue coin purports to be an issue of 'Aẓīm, but it has been included among the coins of Farrukhsiyar. The question arises whether it was struck by prince 'Aẓīm who was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1109 H. or by someone on his behalf. The author states that prince 'Aẓīm anticipating a struggle for the throne, called on his son Farrukhsiyar to return to court and the latter was on the march and not far from Patna, when on the 7th Ṣafar 1124 H. he heard of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur's death, and on the 13th, without waiting for further instruction, he proclaimed his father's accession and caused coins to be struck in his name. It seems probable that he ordered an issue in his father's name from his old capital of Jahāngīrnagar (Dhākā) in the province of B l. The coin bears the date 1124–ahd H.

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

N 111. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XIII, (78), p. 238

TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL).

1.	Jahāndār.	Silver.	Mint Fatehābād (Dhārūr?).	Date	1124–1
2.	Muhamad Shāh	,,	,, Satārā.	,,	11xx
3.	,,	,,	,, Balwantnagar.	,,	115x–28
4.	,,	,,	,, Qandahār.	,,	115x–30

FARRUKHSIYAR

N 112. AYYANGAR, R. S. R. NS. XXXIX, (259), p. 33

SOME MOGHUL GOLD COINS

It deals with 16 gold coins found from a village in the Anantapur district (Madras Presidency) in the year 1917 while digging the foundations of a ruined house. Eight of them are the issues of Farrukhsiyar while the remaining eight belong to Muhammad Shāh. They are all circular and look like the *Pagodas* of Vijayānagara in shape. The uniform weight is 41. 7 grs. and are made of 18 carat gold. The coins of Muhammad Shāh were all minted at Gūti mint and some of them are dated 1131 and 1132 H. The coins of Farrukhsiyar were issued from the Gūti, Tārpatri, and Gajjikota mints. Gūti is identified with the modern Gooty, the headquarters of a tāluka in the district of Anantapur and Tārpatri, with the headquarters of the same name in the above district. Mint Gajjikota is not identified satisfactorily. It may be Gangikota of the Cuddapah district. (These coins represent the South Indian issues of these Emperors and unfortunately are not llustrared to give a clear picture to the readers–C. R.S.)

N 113. PANNA LALL. NS. XXXIX, (256), p. 23

A GOLD COIN OF FARRUKHSIYAR OF FARRUKHĀBĀD MINT.

The legend on this coin is the same as on silver coin of this mint but no gold coins issued from this mint were published before. The date is 7 regnal year.

N 114. PRAYAG DAYAL. NS. XL. (266), p 5

RARE MUGHAL COINS ACQUIRED FOR THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, LUCKNOW.

1. Farrukhsiyar. Mint Bījāpur.
2. Muḥammd Shāh. ,, Mu'aẓẓamābād. Date 113x–9 H.

RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT.

N 115. ALLAN, J. NS, XIII, (81), p. 244

MUGHAL EMPERORS-RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT.

This gold coin issued from the Khujistā Bunyād (Aurangābād) mint bears the date 113(1)-aḥd and the title شاهنشاه آفاق in place of the usual شاهنشاه بحر و بر

SHĀH JAHĀN II.

N 116. BLOCHMANN, H. PASB, 1876, p. 139

A GOLD COIN OF SHĀH JAHĀN II.

(No other particulars about this coin are given except the date which is 1173 Hijrī. The coin should therefore be assigned to Shāh Jahān III and not to II. C. R. S.)

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH

N 117. BURN, R. NS, VIII, (57), p. 591

MUGHAL COINS FOUND IN THE BETŪL DISTRICT. (C. P.).

1.	Muḥammad Shāh.	Mint	Dāru-l-Fateḥ Ujjain.	Date	11xx–20.
2.	,,	,,	Elichpur.	–	
3.	,,	,,	Khujistā Bunyād.	–	
4.	,,	,,	Machhlipattan.	,,	1157-27.
5.	,,	,,	Lakhnau.	,,	11(34)–4.

N 118. KHWAJA, MUHAMMAD AHMAD. JNSI, X, p. 61.

BĀRĀMATI, A NEW MUGHAL MINT.

It describes a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh found along with other coins from the Aurangābād district. The mint on this coin is read as Bārāmati and this place is identified with an

old town of the same name situated at a distance of about 50 miles to the south-east of the Poona city. The date on this coin is doubtful. He also refers to two similar coins published by Dr. Panna Lal in JNSI. Vol. VIII, page 175-6, wherein the mint name of these coins is read as Tārāmati. In the author's opinion they should also be assigned to the same mint. Dr. Pannalal's coins bear 18 regnal year as date.

N 119. MASTER, A. NS. XXI, (124), p. 484

THE MINT-TOWN ZAIN-UL-BILĀD.

This mint-name is found only on the coins of Muhammad Shāh bearing the date of the first 5 or 6 years of his reign. Uptill now only *Zinatu-l-Bilād* was considered to be the epithet of Ahmadābād but there is a reference in *Mirāt-i-Ahmadi* which goes to show that *Zainu-l-Bilād* was also used for this city. It also mentions that the epithet of *'Urūs-i-Mamlikat* was also used for this city.

In one Persian document, this capital of Gujrāt is also called *Baldat-i-Mahfuza Zainu-l-Bilād.*

N 120 SHREENIVAS, T. RADN, 1920-21, p. 28.

SOME UNASSIGNED MUGHAL COINS.

The mints of the following coins have not been identified.

1. Muhammad Shah. Mint Kamkarte ? (Kankurti).
2. ,, ,, ,, Jai Singh or Jeesanka?

N 121. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XIV, (88), p. 580

THE QANDAHAR RUPEE OF MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

He refers to two rupees with dates 27 and 30 regnal years of Muhammad Shāh's reign and says that when the city of Qandhār was under the Persian rule during that period, then how can we assign these coins to that city. The author has found another town of the same name in the Deccan. It is located on Manāda river between the Ahmadnagar and Bidar principalities and was a place of considerable importance. These coins are therefore assigned to Qandahār of the Daccan and not to Qandhār of Afghānistān.

AHMAD SHĀH

N 122. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXXI, (195), p. 341

THE KATAK RUPEES OF AHMAD SHĀH.

It makes a reference to 17 such rupees in the collection of the Calcutta Museum and 7 in the Lāhore Museum. These coins bear the following figures over the word سنه :—

۲۱۱, ۳۱۲, ۷, ۱۲, ۲۱, ۶۸, ۶۹, ۷۴, ۸۸, ۹۶, ۱۱۹, and ۱۲,

In the author's opinion these figures correspond to the Hijrī dates such as (1) 211, (120) 7, (12) 12, (11) 68, (11) 69, (11) 74, (11) 88, (11) 96, etc. etc.

On one coin figure ۸۸ above and figure 11 below the word سنه proves his theory. In his opinion these coins were struck by the Bhonslay Rājās of Nāgpur who were in possesion of the province of Orissa until the year 1218 H. = 1803 A. D.

N 123. HODIVALA, S. H. NS.XLII, (294), p. 68

THE KASHMIR COINS OF AHMAD SHĀH AND 'ĀLAMGĪR II

1. Silver coins of Ahmad Shāh of Kahsmir mint and with dates 1162 and 1166 H. were found by Rodgers and Whitehead but they were not sure whether these coins were issued by Ahmad Shāh Mughal or Ahmad Shāh of the Durrāni Dynasty. The author has tried to prove that as Kashmir was conquered by the Durrānis in the year 1167 H, these coins should therefore be taken to be the issues of Ahmad Shāh, the Mughal.

2. In the Pānjab Museum, there are three rupees of Ālamgīr II with dates 1169-2, 1171-3, and 1174-5 H and in the opinion of the author, these coins must have been struck by the order of '*Sakjivan*' originally a resident of Kābul and a Khatri by caste. He had started his life as a clerk in the service of Shāh Wali Khān, the Vazir of Ahmad Shāh Abdāli. After sometime he killed the Commandar of the Afghān army of occupation, sent some money to 'Ālamgīr II, and obtained a *Farmān* appointing himself as governor of the province.

N 124. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. V. (38), p. 130

AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR. A NEW MUGHAL MINT. MUJĀHIDĀBĀD.

Aḥmad Shāh assumed the title of *Mujāhidu-d-dīn* at the time of his accession but a coin of this mint is not described anywhere. The present coin which is of gold was obtained in Kānpur and it bears the date 1163–3 H. The weight is 165 grs. only.

'ĀLAMGĪR II

N 125. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XLII. (295), p. 70

THE MULTĀN COINS OF 'ĀLAMGĪR II.

The author makes reference to coins No. 2738 and 2834 of the Pānjab Museum, Lāhore. These coins were issued from the Multān mint and they bore the year 1173–7 H. This was the last year of this Emperor's reign and the interesting question which arises is as to who was the person or agency who issued these coins. The author, in this note, has dealt with the history of this period and has tried to prove that these coins were issued by the Marāthās who had entered Lāhore in 1171 H. They struck these coins in the name of the Emperor to signify the nominal reversion of the province to the throne of Dehlī.

N 126. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. V. (40), p. 133

TWO DOUBLE RUPEES OF SURAT MINT.

Following coins are described and illustrated:–

(1) 'Ālamgīr II. Mint Sūrat. Regnal year 5. Weight 349 grs. and mint mark a sword in the loop of an ع

(2) Shāh 'Ālam II. Mint Sūrat. Regnal year 4. Weight 350 grs. and seven petalled flower in the س of جلوس

The author says that as both these rupees were issued before 1780 A. D. (1194 A. H.), it cannot be definitely stated whether they were struck by the Mughal Emperors whose names they bore or were issued from the Bombay mint.

In my opinion, the former was struck by the Nawābs of Sūrat and the latter by the East India Company. C. R. S.)

SHĀH JAHĀN III.

N 127. BURN R. NS. VII. (52). p. 64

SHĀH JAHĀN III.

It describes a rupee of this ruler issued from the 'Aẓīmābād mint and in the year 1173-ahd H.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

N 128. AYYANGAR, S. R. NS. XXXIX. (253). p. 20

RUPEES OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II STRUCK AT AKARWĀN.

It refers to the discovery of some 80 silver coins found from a village in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency. The legend read by the author on these coins is:–

Obv. سکہ شاہ عالم بهادر باد شاہ غازی

Rev. سنہ ۱۱۸٦ جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب اکروان

This mint is identified with Gadval, capital of a small State in the Niẓām's Dominions. The peculiarity of these coins is that Hijrī year is found above the word سنہ on the reverse.

(These coins are not illustrated and hence it is difficult to give any definite views about them. The legend is of Shāh 'Ālam I and not of II but the date 1186 belongs to the reign of the latter. -C. R. S.).

N 129. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXXVII. (243). p. 76

THE MINT NAME KĀNĀN (BAJĀNĀN).

This Mint is read on a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II, in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It was issued in the 40th year of his reign and it bears the symbol of a fish surmounted by a five-pointed leaf. This coin resembles with the issues of the Jaipur State but the name of the mint Kāṇān or Bajānān can not be located any where in the Jaipur State territory.

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N 130. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XLIV, (316), p. 39

A PORTRAIT-MEDAL OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

It describes a silver medal with the following details:–

Size. 1. 8". Weight 360 grs.

Obv. Bust of the Emperor to left, radiate, wearing turban with *tora* or jewelled ornament. Legend in margin.–

ولادت در سنه ۱۱۴۰ و جلوس در سنه ۱۱۷۳ و اجلاس شد سلطنت ۱۲

Birth in the year 1140 H.

Accession to the throne in the year 1173 H.

The Empire was confirmed in the 12th year of his reign

Rev. - سکه زد در هفت کشور سایه فضل الله

حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

This medal was struck when he returned from his exile of 12 years and took his seat for the first time on the throne in the *Diwān-i-Khāṣ*.

N 131. MARSHALL, D. N. JNSI, VIII, p. 159.

A HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED MUGHAL MINT TOWN: DALĪPNAGAR.

It describes a silver coin of Shāh 'Ālam II bearing the date 1178-6 H. and mint Dalīpnagar. After narrating the history of this period the author identifies this mint with Datia State in Bundelkhand and proves that this coin was issued by the Mughal Emperor and not by the local rulers.

N 132. PANNA LALL. NS, XXIII, (133), p. 246

A NEW COIN OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

It describes a copper coin of this ruler issued from the Murādābād mint. The date is 2 regnal year and it weighs 290 grs. The rupees of this mint are known but copper issues are very rare.

N 133. PANNA LALL. NS, XXVI, (159) p. 491

A RARE COIN OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

This rupee was issued from the Bisauli mint in the 14th regnal year of his reign. Bisauli is a town in the Budāun district of the United Provinces and this coin was struck most probably by Hāfiẓ Rahmat during his stay at Bisauli. No other coins of this mint are known.

N 134. PRAYAG DAYAL. NS. XLI. (280). p. 10

RUPEES OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, UJHANI-ĀṢAFĀBĀD AND 'ABDULLANAGAR-PIHĀNI.

(1) A hoard of 225 silver coins was found in the Tahsīl and district of Pīlībhīt (U. P.) and from it, 20 coins of Shāh 'Ālam II minted at Ujhāni–Aṣafābād in his 17th and 18th regnal years were found.

(2) Out of a lot of 87 rupees of Mughals and Durrānis unearthed at village Bithra, Police Station Neoria, District Pīlībhīt (U. P.) one rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II of 'Abdullanagar mint was found. 'Abdullanagar was the Muslim alias of Pihāni and this place is situated at a distance of 16 miles north of Hardoi.

(Both the coins are illustrated but the names of Ujhāni and Pihāni cannot be read distinctly. C. R. S.)

N 135 TAYLOR G. P. NS. V. (41), p. 134

"MUMBAI-SURAT" (ممبى سورت) OR "MAHISUR" (مهى سور) WHICH ?

It makes reference to coin No. 80 published at page No. 280 of the British Museum Catalogue. This is a quarter-rupee struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the mint name on this coin is read as Mumbai-Sūrat. It bears a crescent and the regnal year is 45. The author has tried to prove that this coin was struck at the Mahisur (Mysore) mint, where the French held a dominant position till the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 and the crescent on this coin stands as a survival from that earlier period of power.

N 136. THAKORE. M. K. JNSI. V, p. 79

COINS OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II OF BROACH (BHAROAJ) MINT.

This paper describes and illusrtates 16 rupees and some half rupees struck from the Broach mint in the name of Shāh 'Alam II but he tries to to prove that these coins were not struck

by the orders of this Emperor but were issued, some by the Nawābs of Broach and others by the East India Company. Those coins which bear a flower like figure as mint mark are attributed by him to the Nawābs of Broach and the coins on which the sign of a cross is found are assigned to the East India Company. A list of the Nawābs ruling at that time is also given.

(Unfortunately these coins do not bear any date and in the absence of it, we cannot definitely assign them to any particular dynasty. C. R. S.)

N 137. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XI. (68). p. 329

THE MUGHAL MINT OF GOKULGARH.

This mint is identified with a fort situated at a distance of two miles to the north of Rewāri. A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II of date 1188–16 H. is described here and it is stated that rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II only are known to have been issued from this mint.

N 138. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XIX. (113). p. 409

ANŪPNAGAR-SHĀHĀBAD-A NEW MUGHAL MINT.

This is a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from this mint and bearing date 1189–16 H. This mint is identified with Anūpshahr in the district of Bulandshahr in U. P. and is not very far from Dehlī. It is still a town of some local importance and is the head-quarters of a Tahsīl.

N 139. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XXXVI. (226). p.

UJHĀNI AS A MINT TOWN.

This rupee is struck in the name of Shāh 'Alam II and it bears the word آئینه (mirror) in place of شاه on the obverse and ضرب before the mint name on the reverse. It is dated two regnal year. Ujhāni is the capital of a *pargana* and about eight miles south–west of Budāon. This rupee was struck either by 'Abdulla or his son Naṣrullāh, a Rohilla chief and it follows the Bareli (Rohilla) type. (For Ujhāni mint also refer article No. 280 of NS. XLI–C. R. S.)

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

N 140. WHITEHEAD, R. B. & HODIVALA, S. H.

NS, XXXVI, (227), p. 3

THE COINS OF MUHAMMAD AKBAR AS CLAIMANT TO THE MUGHAL THRONE.

Following coins are described here:–

1. Rupee of date 1203 H., first regnal year, mint Daru-s-Sarūr Sahāranpur.
2. Copper. Mint Ahmadābād, date 123?–Ahd. H.
3. „ „ Shāhjāhanābād, date xx23-ahd. H.

All the three coins are illustrated.

MUGHALS (MISCELLANEOUS)

N 141. ALLAN, J. NS, XVI, (98), p. 701

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

It describes the following coins:-

1. Gold.	Aurangzeb.	Mint Ahsanābād.	Date	1112-45 H.
2.	„	„ 'Ālamgīrpur	„	1077-10 H.
3.	„	„ Junāgadh.	„	(10) 77-10 H.
4.	„	„ Zafarābād.	„	1098-31 & 1114-46. H.
5. Silver.	Shāh 'Ālam I.	Mint Nārnol.	„	1122-4. H.
6. Gold.	Farrukhsiyar	„ Purbandar.	„	(11) 27–5. H.
7. „	Ahmad Shāh.	„ Lāhore.	„	1164-4. H.
8. „	'Ālamgīr II.	Mint Jaipur (Sawāi).	„	1171-5. H.

N 141a. ALLAN, J. NC, XVII (5th Ser.), p. 297.

INDIAN COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:--

1. A gold coin of Humāyūn, mint Agra, weight 61.4 grs.
2. Akbar. *Allah Akbar type.* Date 35 Ilahī.
3. „ Copper. mint Qandhār. Date 51 Mihr Ilāhī.
4. Jahāngīr, gold, mint Ajmer, date 1024-10 with باهتمام wt. 42.3 grs.
5 „ *Nisār* „ „ „ –10. weight 17 grs.

N 142. BROWN, C. J. **NS. XXII. (130), p. 197**

ON FOUR RARE MUGHAL COINS.

1. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Silver. Mint A'ẓamnagar. Date–4 R. Y.
2. A'ẓam Shāh. „ „ Daru-l-fatḥ Ujain „ –ahd
3. Farrukhsiyar. „ „ A'ẓamnagar „ –6 R. Y. Gokūl.
4. „ Gold. „ Firozgarh. „ –3 R. Y

All the four coins are illustrated.

N 143. BROWN, C. J. **NS. XXV. (151), p. 241**

THE LAKHNAU MINT.

It gives a list of 27 coins issued from this mint by the following rulers:–

Bābur, Sher Shāh, Akbar, Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi'u-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II and Muḥammad Shāh.

Most of these coins are illustrated in three plates.

N 144. BURN, R. **JASB. LXXIII. p. 75**

THE MINTS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

Mr. Burn was the first numismatist to bring together this information and his results are embodied in this monograph. It contains Tables of Mints compiled from various sources showing at what towns each separate emperor and claimant issued coins in each of the three metals. In a brief introduction, some important points in connection with some of the mint-towns were also discusssed by him.

N 145. BURN, R. **NC. III (4th Series), p. 194**

THE MUGHAL MINTS IN INDIA.

This small note points out some errors in the list of mints given by Mr. M. L. Dames in his article "Some coins of the Mughal Emperors" published in Numismatic Chronicle, 1902, p. 275.

N 146. DAMES, M. L. NC, II, (4th ser), p. 275

SOME COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

(The coins described in this lengthy paper belong to the collection of the author himself. A catalogue of 74 coins along with the illustaration of important specimens is given by the author in this paper. As this paper was published in the year 1902 and most of the coins which seemed new at that time have now been included in the catalogues of coins of the various museums in India. However, this paper may prove useful to those who want to make a critical study of the subject. C. R. S.)

N 147. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI, X, p. 50

GOLD MUHARS OF LATER MUGHALS.

(It describes some gold coins belonging to a bullion merchant of Banāras. Most of these coins are published in various catalogues and except the difference of some dates here and there, there is nothing remarkable about them. The name of the rulers represented are from Aurangzeb to Bahādur Shāh. The coins are not illustrated. C. R. S.)

N 148. HAIG, W. JASB, LXXI, p. 63

NOTE ON A FIND OF COPPER COINS IN WŪN DISTRICT, BARĀR.

(This paper was published in 1902 and it describes a coin of Kalīm Ullāh Bahmani, two coins of the Quṭb Shāhi dynasty of Golconda of the Ḥaiderābād mint, one of Jahāngīr and the rest of the later Mughals issued from the Elichpur mint. These coins are illustrated in two plates and some of the readings do not seem to be correct. C. R. S.)

N 149. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XXXI, (196), p. 344

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SOME UNASSIGNED OR DOUBTFUL MUGHAL MINTS.

(i) AJAYŪR (?) (RĀJĀPUR).

It refers to a silver coin No. 1011 in the Catalogue of coins in the British Museum. This was issued by Muḥammad Shāh in the year 1148 H from the Ajāyur mint? This mint-name has

been identified with Rājāpur which is the headquarters of the Tāluqa of the same name in the Ratnāgiri district in Bombay State. It was the oldest-looking and best-preserved town in the Konkan and is situated at the head of a tidal creek. Aurangzeb had also a mint in this town which he renamed Islāmbandar.

(ii) FAḤĀBĀD-DHĀRUR.

This mint is found on some rupees of Jahāndār Shāh and Farrukhsiyar. It has been identified with a place of the same name in Bhīr district of Ḥaiderābād State.

(iii) GADNĀRAT ? (GADHĀKOT).

This mint is read on two rupees of Aḥmad Shāh, in the Nāgpur Museum. These coins are Marāthā-struck and the year is represented by the number ٥٩ on both and one of them has an arrow-head to the left of the mint-name. It has been identified with Garhā Kota, a town in the Rehli Tahsīl of Saugor district in C. P. It has an old fort.

(iv) GANGPUR (?) (GANJIKOT).

Among the rarities in the British Museum is a tiny gold coin (wt. 22 grs.) of the 5th year of Farrukhsiyar with a mint-name read as Gangpur. The Calcutta Museum also possesses a similar coin but of double the weight and issued in the name of 'Ali Gohar. The mint-name on this coin was read as Ganji-kot by Mr. Nelson Wright but he did not know its location. The author has identified this place with the famous fortress of Gandikot in the Cuddapah district of the Madras Presidency.

(v) GULSHANĀBĀD.

This mint was deciphered on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar discovered in the treasury of Limbdi in Kāthiāwād and it has been identified with the sacred city of Nāsik.

(iv) KARĀRĀBĀD.

A few rare rupees were known to have been issued from this mint in the name of Jahāndār Shāh and Farrukhsiyar. This mint has been identified with Karād, the headquarters of a tāluqa of the same name in the Sātāra district.

(vii) LACHI LANJI, LAKHI (?) (KANJI).

In the coins from the Limbdi Treasury, a rupee of Aurangzeb was found, the mint name on which could not be deciphered satisfactorily. Mr. Whitehead suggested the reading

"Lachi", while others read "Lanji" and "Lakhi". The author has deciphered it as Kanji, Kinji, or Kunji and has identified it with the town which is now known as Canjeeveram. It was conquered by the Mughals in the 13th year of Aurangzeb's reign.

(vii) **MĀNGARH.**

In the early years of Akbar's reign, some copper coins were struck at this mint and the reverse of such coins closely follows the Sūri type. Mānkot or Mānghar was on the farthest out-skirts of the Siwālik mountains and composed of four or five forts. It is now no more than a great ruin, situated about 76 miles north of Amritsar, in the Jammu territory of the Kashmir State. It is now known as Rāmkot.

(ix) **(MUHIĀBĀD)–PŪNA.**

In the Pānjab Museum, there is a rupee of the 15th regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam II which bears the name Shāh 'Ali Gauhar. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name as Pūna but the preceding word could not be read correctly by anybody. This word has been identified as Muḥiābād and this name was given to this city by the orders of Aurangzeb in the 47th year of his reign.

(x) **PORBANBAR OR PARENDA ?.**

The mint-name Porbandar which occurs on the several issues of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar is not free from serious doubt. This has been identified as Parenda or Purenda, a town in the Oṣmānābād district of the Ḥaiderābād State. But the author admits that this name also cannot be read with certainty on any of the coins discovered so far, and to pronounce a judgement in favour of one or the other, we must wait for specimens with clearer legend.

N 150. HODIVALA, S. H. NS. XXXIV (211) P. 190

NOTES & QUERIES REGARDING MUGHAL MINT–TOWNS.

ITĀWAH AND ITĀWA.

During Aurangzeb's reign, Mīr Hādī, entitled Fzaāil Khān who was in charge of the Secretary's department, suggested certain change in the names of those mints which ended with 'h' or ه. He argued at length about the wrong pronunciation of such names and tried to prove that '*he*' should be

replaced with '*alif*'. His suggestion met with the approval of the critical Emperor and orders were issued accordingly in the 36th regnal year =1103-4 H. After that all mint-names ended with '*alif*' instead of '*he*' such as Mālwā, Bangāla, Baglāna, Atāwā, Ausā, Satārā, Korā and Karpā. Inspite of that, the old form was found on a few coins of Muḥammad Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh.

ISLĀMĀBĀD.

Mr. Whitehead had said that in the days of Aurangzeb, Chākna, Chittagong, Rāiri and Mathurā, all bore the name of Islāmabād. Prof. Hodivālā has pointed out that over and above these places, two more towns also bore the same name. After dealing with this question at some length, he is of opinion that none of these places could be called by the name of Islāmābād. However he does not rule out the possibility of attributing some of the earlier dated coins to Chākna and the later ones to Mathura or Chittāgong.

AMĪRKOT.

On two dāms of Akbar dated 979 and 989 H. the mint-name has been deciphered as Amīrkot and is identified with Amarkot in Sind, the birth place of Akbar. The learned professor has identified it wtih Sherkot which is in the Dhampur tahsīl of Bijnor district of U. P.

BANGĀLA

This name occurs on the rupees issued by Akbar in the years 1006 and .1011 H. Major Vost identified it with Gaur but in the author's opinion "Bangāla was not the real or fixed name of any town or city but an alternative or honorific designation by which the capital of the province at the time being was known. Thus the Bangāla of Mun'im Khān's time might have been Gaur, and it is not impossible that during the subsequent 20 years the name was sometimes applied to Tānda. The Bangāla of the coins of the 39th and following years of Akbar's reign would, by parity of reasoning be Akbarnagar." This Akbarnagar was also called Rājmahal and was founded by Rājā Mān Singh in the 39th year of Akbar's reign.

TATTA OR PATNA?

The mint-name on the unique *Shāhrukhi* of Bābur in the White King Cabinet was read as 'Tatta'. But the fact is that Tatta or Lower sindh was never a part of Bābur's dominions and that he never invaded or possessed any authority over that part of the country. We also know that the hosts of Bābur overran Bihār more than once during his short reign and that he was master of a considerable part of that province at the time of his death. The learned author is inclined to ascribe this coin to the Pātna mint.

CHUNĀR OR HIṢĀR?

It refers to coin No. 643 in the Panjāb Museum Catalogue. This is a copper falūs of Akbar issued from the Chunār mint in the year 967 H. The history tells us that Chunār was conquered by Akbar in 969 or 970 H. and that it did not belong to the Mughals at all in 967 A. H. This coin therefore cannot be assigned to this mint. It was probably issued from the Hiṣār mint.

KHAIRPUR OR UJAINPUR ?

Coin No. 655 of the Panjāb Museum is a copper falūs of Akbar with the mint-name as Khairpur (Sindh) and the date 997 H. Ilāhi rupees of the 45th and 47th years are also known to have been issued from this mint (vide I. M. C. No. 462). The name of this mint is not to be found in any historical work of the Mughal period. The author believes that this mint may be read as Ujainpur or Chainpur as there is very little difference in the Persian writing of these names.

DEOGARH.

The name of this mint is found on some silver coins issued during the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II. Dr. Hoernle identified this mint with a small town of this name in the Gwālior State. The author says that the name of this mint is of very common occurence in this country and there are not less than nine places called Deogarh or Devgarh. The only place of that name which is mentioned in the Mughal Chronicles and other historical writings, is the Deogarh in Chhindwārā district of C. P. and it is mentioned not once or twice but a dozen times. He is therefore inclined to assign these coins to this mint.

SŪRAT AND ṢŪRAT.

Coin No. 355 of the Panjāb Museum is a square Ilāhi rupee of Akbar with mint name Sūrat spelt like this صورت. It was struck in the 38th regnal year of Akbar's reign. Mr. Nelson Wright and Dr. Taylor were not inclined to assign this mint to the well-known town on the Tāpti river due to its peculiar way of writing. The author has pointed out that this form of Sūrat was also employed in the writings of other Muslim Chronicles such as *Tabaqāt-i-Akbari* and others. On the strength of various historical sources, he has tried to prove that this rupee was struck at the same place in the month of Mihrjān or Mihr i. e., the seventh month. The word 'jān' on the coin was not correctly understood by the European numismatists whose names are cited above.

SAHRIND AND SARHIND.

On the gold and copper coins of Akbar, the spelling is always سهرند. On the rupees of Aurangzeb and all succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr. II, the mint-name is written as سرهند. The latter form was adopted by the orders of Shāh Jahān though no coins from this mint were issued by him. This place is situated in the Patiālā State in Panjāb.

SHERGARH.

Two rupees of Akbar issued from this mint and dated 964 and 966 H. are known. Shergarh occurs frequently during the reign of Sūri dynasty and forts built by Sher Shāh near Dehlī, Bhakkar, Rohtās in Bengal and Qanauj were all given the name of Shergarh. The author prefers to identify it with Qanauj but he admits at the same time that there are many places of this name and it is difficult to accept or reject one in favour of the other.

ẒAFARNAGAR.

This mint is inscribed on a few undated rupees of Jahāngīr. There are many places of this name in our country and the auther after sifting all the available information on the subject, has identified it with Jafarābād, a place in the Deccan. It is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Tamarni, on the bank of the Gharak-Purna and about 28 kos distant from Aurangābād.

N 151. HODIVALA. S. H. NS XXXV. (216). p. 31

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE HONORIFIC EPITHETS OF MUGHAL MINT TOWNS.

This lengthy article running into 66 pages is practically a last word on this subject. Following lists are given in it:–

1. Honorific Epithets with their mints.
2. Mints with their Honorific Epithets.
3. Honorific Epithets according to Reigns.

He has also thrown light on the origin of the most remarkable and characteristic appellations of these mints and has given a list of similar titles which are associated with the names of the mint-towns in the authoritative annals of the dynasty.

N 152. HODIVALA. S. H. NS. XXXV. (217). p. 97

THE *LAQAB 'SĀḤIBQIRĀN-I-ṢĀNĪ'*

This title was assumed by Tamerlane on account of a remarkable planetary conjunction which took place during his reign. After his death, this title was not used by his descendants for two hundred years. It was Emperor Shāh Jahān who revived it at the time of his accession and was adopted by several of his successors. The reason of its revival is stated to be that "There was not only a likeness and a resemblance between his praiseworthy qualities and ways, and those of His Majesty the Great Ṣāḥib *Qirān* (Taimūr), but the numerical value of the word *Ṣūḥib Qirān* viz. 365, were found to be exactly equal to the numerical value of the letters of Shāh Jahān.

N 153. HODIVALA. S. H. NS. XXXVII. (240). p. 64

PERSIAN COUPLETS ON THE MUGHAL AND SUBSEQUENT COINAGES.

It refers to the list of couplets given by Mr. Brown in the Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the Lucknow Museum and suggests revised readings of eight or nine of them such as Nos 20, 40, 51, 61 to 64, 75, and 77. At the end, he has also dealt with the couplets found on the coins of Ḥaidar 'Ali and the Jammū rupees of Ranjit Deo.

N 154. HODIVALA, S. H. NS, XL, (275), p. 26

A NOTE ON MR. S. R. AYYANGAR'S ARTICLE ON "SOME MUGHAL GOLD COINS."

It refers to article No. 259 published in NS, XXXIX, wherein some gold coins of new mints and weights are described by Mr. Ayyangar. Prof. Hodivālā has tried to show that similar coins are already published in various catalogues and there is nothing very remarkable aboutt them. The references where such coins are published are also given in a foot note.

N 155. IRVINE, W. PASB, 1898, p. 149.

MINT RULES IN 1126 A. H. (1714–15 A. D.).

This article gives a Persian quotation from a small work named "*Hidāyatu-l-qawāid*" written in 1126 H by Hidāyat-ullah Bihāri. These rules are meant for the Superintendent of the mint and furnish a detailed account for manufacturing the gold and silver coins.

N 156. KHWAJA, M. A. NS, XLIII, (300), p. 23

RARE MUGHAL COINS IN THE STATE MUSEUM (ḤAIDERĀBĀD, DECCAN).

Following coins are described in this article:–

1. Aurangzeb. Mint Aḥsanābād. Date 1112-45 H.
2. ,, ,, Bījāpur. ,, 1091-26 ,,
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1091-23 ,,
4. ,, ,, Dāru-l-Ẓafar Bījāpur. Date 1097-30 ,,
5. ,, ,, Naik Dāru-l- Ẓafar. Date –42 ,, Bījāpur.
6. Muḥammad Shāh. Mint Bījāpur. Date–4 H.
7. Aurangzeb. ,, Bareli. ,, 1097-29 H.
8. ,, ,, Phonda (near Goa). Date –43 ,,
9. Aḥmad Shāh. , Jītpur (in Kāthiāwār on the western bank of Bhadar river).
10. 'Ālamgīr II. ,, Kovilkinda (in Maḥbubnagar district of the Niẓām's dominions). Date-Aḥd.

All these coins are illustrated.

N 157. KHWAJA, M. A. NS, XLV, (324), p. 87

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS IN THE STATE MUSEUM, ḤAIDERĀBĀD (DECCAN).

Following coins are described and illustrated in this article ;

1. Farrukhsiyar. Mint Arkāt. Date 1123–Ahd. H.
2. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1123-2. H.
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1123 H.

All these coins are from different dies.

4. Aurangzeb. Mint Daru-l-zafar Qil'a Udgīr. Date 1098 H.
5. Farrukhsiyar. ,, Udgīr. ,, –Ahd. ,,
6. Rafi'u-d-Darjāt. ,, Bankāpur. ,, 1131 ,,
7. Aurangzeb. ,, Sahrind. ,, 1102-34 ,,
8. ,, ,, Sikākul. ,, 1100-36 ,,
9. Jahāndār Shāh. ,, ,, ,, Ahd.
10 ,, ,, Mumbai. ,, 1163? ,,

N. 158. KING, L. W. NC. XVI. (3rd Ser), p. 155

SOME NOVELTIES IN MUGHAL COINS.

This paper was published in 1896 and the coins described in it belong to the author himself. 53 coins are catalogued by him and the important specimens are illustrated in two plates. The chief features of the coins are the variety of new mints and the large number of small pieces in silver issued by Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Farrukhsiyar and Shāh 'Ālam II. Some of these are two annas pieces but others are called by the names of *Nūr-Afshān*, *Khair-Qabūl*, *Dirham-i-Shar'ai*, and *Niṣār*.

N 159. NEVILL, H. R. NS, XXXII, (198), p. 473

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

Following silver *Niṣārs* are described here;–

1. Shāh Jahān. Mint Akbarābād. Date 1046-10. Weight 43.·7 grs.
2. ,, ,, Lāhore. ,, 1050-14. ,, 43 ,,
3. ,, ,, Akbarnagar. ,, 1064-28. ,, 22 ,,

4&5 ,, .. Shāhjahānābād. Dates 1063-27) Weight 44 ..

6. Aurangzeb.	Muit	Akbarābād.	Date	1080-13. Wt. 88 grs.
7. ,,	,,	,,	,,	1071-4. ,, 44 ,,
8. ,,	,,	,,	,,	1073. ,, ,, ,,
9. ,,	,,	,,	,,	1077-10. ,, ,,
10. 'Ālamgīr II.	,,	,,	,,	1092-25. ,, ?
11. ,,	,,	,,	,,	1080-14. ,, 22 ,,
12. ,,	,,	,,	,,	1071–. ,, ,, ,,
13. Aurangzeb.	,,	Jahāngīrnagar.	,,	–19. ,, 11 grs.

N 160. PARUCK, F. D. J. NS. XXXVII. (233). p. 17

UNPUBLISHED MUGHAL COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:–

1. Akbar. Mint Ujjain. Date 988 H. Gold.
2. Jahāngīr. ,, Burhānpur, Date---- ,,
3. Shāh 'Ālam II. Mint Sūrat. Date 1185–6 H. Silver.
(Ten rupees piece).

4&5. ,, ,, Shāh jahānābād. Date 1181. Silver.

These coins bear the *laqab* "*Azīzu-d-dīn*' which is found on the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and a part of the legend مهروماه found on the coins of Jahāndār Shāh. The coins require further study.

Out of 133 half-anna silver tiny coins issued in the name of Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh. 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh 'Ālam II and Akbar II, only 14 coins are described and 8 are illustrated. They bear the following legends:–

	Obverse.	Reverse.
1.	محمد ٩٠ شاه	بنیاد ٣٠ خجستا
2.	محمد شاه	١٣ شاهی
3.	١ ٢محمد ١	شاهی ٢
4.	محمد	٢٠ شاهی
5.	١١ محمد ١۴	شاهی
6	١١٦١ احمد	احمد شاهی سنه
7.	عالم گیر ١١٧١ سنه	بادشاه غازی
8.	عالم	گیر
9.	عالم با	ضرب حیدر (اباد)
10.	عالم شاه ١٢١	٣٦ سنه ضرب اعزا (باد)

11.	شاه عالم ۱۱۷۵	شاهی ۲
12.	شاه عالم	جلوس سنه
13.	عالم شاه	۲۴ سنه ب
14.	محمد اکبر شاهی	حیدر (اباد)
		میمنت مانوس جلوس سنه

The weight of these coins is about 5 grs. eauh and they are in the collection of the author.

N. 161. PRAYAG DAYAL. NS. XXXIX. (252), p. 18

THREE MUGHAL COINS.

1. Aurangzeb. Gold. Mint Nārnol. Date 1102 H.
2. Muḥammad Ibrāhīm. Gold. Mint Shāhjahānābād. Date 113x-ahd
3. Farrukhsiyar. Silver. Mint Dāru-z-Ẕafar Bījāpur. Date ahd.

N. 162. RODGERS. C. J. PASB. 1888, p. 3

ON MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

In this note the following 12 coins have been described by the author:–

1. Rupee of Shāh Shujā. Date 1068 H.
2. ,, Murād Bakhsh. Date 1068. Mint Khambāyat,
3. ,, Kām Bakhsh. Date 1120-2. Mint Bījāpur.
4. ,, ,, without date and mint.
5. ,, A'ẓam Shāh. Date 1119. Mint Aḥmedābād.
6. Mohur of ,, Date 1118 ahd Mint Asīr (Garh).
7. Rupee of Rafī'u-d-Darjāt. Date 1131. Mint Akbarābād.
8. ,, Shāh Jahān III. Date 1174. ,, ,,
9. Copper of Aurangzeb. Date 1117. Mint Machhlipatan.
10. ,, ,, Date 1107. Mint Ḥaiderābād.
11. Mohur of Kām Bakhsh. Date 1120-2. Mint Ḥaiderābād.
12. A small and fine mohur of Aurangzeb. Date 10 (90)–22. Mint Malikānagar.

N 163. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LVII, p. 27

COUPLETS ON COINS OF KINGS AFTER THE TIME OF JAHĀNGĪR.

This article describes the couplets found on the coins from Shāh Jahān to Shāh 'Ālam II which are published in various

catalogues. The interesting couplet coined by the naughty children of Dehlī, when poor Shāh 'Ālam was blind, and when the English held possession of the empire, is given below.

سکہ زد بر جہان و چتر کرد قلعہ را تباہ = حامی دین نصارا شاہ
لنکہٹو بادشاہ

Following two interesting couplets are taken from the '*Tārīkh-i-Sultāni*". These relate to the coins of Shāh Shujā' of the Durrāni dynasty.

1. سکہ زد بر سیم و زر روشنتر از خورشید و ماہ
نور چشم درّان شاہ شجاع الملک شاہ

2. سکہ زد بر سیم و طلا شاہ شجاع اومدی
نور چشم لارڈ برلس خاک پای کمپنی

N 164. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LXV, p. 170

MUGHAL COPPER COINS.

This is an exhaustive paper on the copper currency of the Mughals. 150 coins belonging to various rulers and issued from different mints are described and illustrated in 12 plates.

N 165. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LXV, p. 221

RARE MUGHAL COINS.

After writing the above article, the author discovered 12 more new coins which are described and illustrated in this paper. The most important coins are a couplet rupee of Kābul issued in the name of Salīm Shāh in the year 1014 H and a tiny gold coin weighing 5. 5 grs. only. This coin bears "Fatehpur" on one side and an illegible legend on the other.

N 166. SABOOR, M. A. NS, XXXIX, (251).p. 10

SOME RARE COINS FOUND IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Following coins are described and illustrated:–

1.	Aurangzeb.	Silver.	Mint	A ' amnagar.	Date 1110-48 H.
2.	,,	,,	,,	Kanji.	,, -32 R. Y. ,,
3.	,,	,,	,,	Nusratgarh.	,, 1110-42 ,,
4.	,,	,,	,,	Pūrenda.	,, 1117-50 ,,

5.	Aurangzeb.	Copper.	Mint	Ẓafarābād.	Date..........
6.	A'ẓam Shāh.	Silver.	,,	Aḥmadābād.	,, 1119-aḥd H.
7.	,,	,,	,,	Burhānpur.	,, ,,
8.	Kām Bakhsh.	,,	,,	Nuṣratābād.	,, ...
9.	,,	,,	,,	Toragal.	,, ...aḥd H.
10.	Shāh 'Ālam I.	,,	,,	Elichpur.	,, 1119-aḥd ,,
11.	,,	,,	,,	Aẓīmābād.	,, ...aḥd ,,

This coin bears the name of Mu'aẓẓam Shāh 'Ālamgīr Ṣāni.

12.	Shāh 'Ālam I.	Silver.	Mint.	Mailāpur.	Date 1120-2 H.
13.	,,	,,	,,	Purenda.	,, 1122 ,,
14.	Jahāndār Shāh.	,,	,,	Bahādurgarh.	,, 1124-aḥd ,,
15.	,,	,,	,,	Elichpur.	,, ,,
16.	Farrukhsiyar.	,,	,,	A'ẓamnagar.	,, ...
17.	,,	,,	,,	Bankāpur.	,, 1130-7 H.
18.	,,	,,	,,	Skākota (?).	,, 1129-6 ,,
19.	,,	,,	,,	Sikākul.	,, ...
20.	Shāh Jahān II.	,,	,,	Bahādurgarh.	,, ...
21.	Muḥammad Shāh	,,	,,	Ausā.	-12&16 R.Y ,,
22.	,,	,,	,,	Baraich ?	,, 11xx-8? ,,
23.	,,	,,	,,	Chināpatan.	,, -8 R.Y. ,,
24.	'Ālamgīr II	,,	,,	Qandhār.	,, 1167-7 ,,
25.	Shāh 'Ālam II	,,	,,	Elichpur	,, 1187 ,,
26.	,,	,,	,,	Jagannāthpur?	,, 1184-16 ,,
27.	Akbar II.	,,	,,	Daulatgarh.	,, –6 ,,

167. SINGHAL, C. R. NS. XLI, (279), p.

SOME MORE COINS OF THE POST–MUGHAL PERIOD FROM AḤMADĀBĀD.

It makes a reference to Mr. Master's article published in NS, XXII and gives a list of those coins which bear new dates and marks, not found in Mr. Master's list.

N 168. SHREENIVAS, T. RADN. 1920-21, p. 24

SOME UNPUBLISHED MUGHAL MINTS.

Following coins are described and illustrated.

1.	Aurangzeb.	Silver.	Mint	Sikākul.	Date 1100-36 H.
2.	Jahāndār Shāh.	,,	,,	,,	,, --aḥd ,,

This mint is identified with Chincācole in the Ganjam district.

3. Muḥammad Shāh.	Silver.	Mint	Aḥmadnagar.	Date	115x-2 H.
4. ,,	,,	,,	Aurangnagar.	,,	11xx-2 ,,
5. ,,	,,	,,	Imtiyāzgarh.	,,	1133. ,,
6. ,,	,,	,,	Bankāpur.	,,	... aḥd ,,
7. ,,	,,	,,	Nuṣratābād.	,,	...
8. Aḥmad Shāh.	,,	,,	Saronj.	,,	1162-2 ,,
9. ,,	,,	,,	Golconda.	,,	1166 ,,

N 169. SHREENIVAS, T. RADN, 1921-24, p. 29

TWO NEW MUGHAL MINTS OF THE DECCAN.

PARENDA

Following coins issued from this mint are described and illustrated:—

1. Aurangzeb. Date 1116-48 H.
2. Shāh 'Ālam I. Dates 1121-2 or 3, 1122-4, and 1124-5 H.
3. Farrukhsiyar. Three coins with dates aḥd only.

KĀNKURTI

This mint is identified with a place included in the *Sircār* of Muẓaffarnagar, i. e. Mālkhed in the Ḥaiderābād State. Following coins of this mint are described and illustrated.
1. Farrukhsiyar. 2. Muḥammad Shāh dated 1139-9. H.
3. 'Ālamgīr II dated aḥd.

N 170. SHREENIVAS, T. RADN, 1924–25, p. 18

SOME RARE COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated:—

1. Muḥammad Shāh. Gold. Mint Aḥmādābād. Date–16. H.
2. Shāh 'Ālam II ,, ,, Bahādurpātan ,, -15 ,,

This coin bears ح on the reverse and it my be associated with Ḥaidar 'Ali of Mysore.

3. Jahāndār Shāh. Gold. Mint Muḥammadābād (Bidar).
4. Aurangzeb. ,, ,, Nuṣratābād (Sukūr) Date-48 H.
5. Shāh 'Ālam II. Silver ,, Firozgarh (Yadgīr) ,, 118x ,,

6.	Shāh 'Ālam I.	Silver.	Mint Firoznagar (Raichūr).	Date	1123-5H.
7.	Farrukhsiyar.	,,	,, ,,	,,	1128-5 ,,
8.	Muhammad Shāh.	,,	,, ,,	,,	114x ,,
9.	'Ālamgīr II	,,	,, ,,	,,	1168-ahd ,,
10.	Shāh 'Ālam II	,,	,, ,,	,,	—
11.	Aurangzeb.	,,	,, Makhsusābād	,,	1116-48 ,,
12.	,,	,,	,, Mu'azzamābad (Gorakhpur)	,,	1097-29 ,,
13.	'Ālamgīr II	,,	,, حکیاپور ?	,,	1148-16 ,,

N 171. TARAPOREVALA, V. D. B. NS, XLIII, (301) p. 29

RARE MUGHAL COINS IN MY CABINET.

Following coins are described and illustrated.–

1.	Kām Bakhsh,	Gold.	Mint Nusratābād	Date	1119-1 H.
2.	Shāh 'Ālam II. or 'Ālamgīr II.	Silver.	,, ,,	,,	-7 ,, ——
3.	'Ālamgīr II.	Gold.	,, ,, alias Dhārwār.		——
4.	Aurangzeb.	Silver.	,, Pūna.	,,	1111-45 ,,
5.	,,	Gold.	,, Mailāpur.	,,	1117-50 ,,
6.	Shāh 'Ālam II.	Silver.	,, Arkāt.	,,	1193-19 ,,
7.	,,	,,	,, Cambay.		——

N 172. TARAPORE, P. S. NS, XLIII, (306), p. 59

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

1.	Akbar.	Silver.	Mint Gwālior	Date	966 H.
2.	Shāh Jahān.	Copper.	,, Lakhnau	,,	1041 ,,
3.	Aurangzeb.	Gold.	,, Chināpatan	,,	1114-47 ,,
4.	,,	Silver.	,, Poonāmali? (Tamil Poovirumdamali' or Punāmali), Date 1112-44 H. This place is about 13 miles from Madras and has an old fort, now in ruins.		
5.	Jahāndār Shāh.	Copper.	Mint Farkhanda Bunyād (Haiderābād).	Date	(11)24-ahd. ,,
6.	Farrukhsiyar.	Silver.	Mint Bidrūr?	,,	1130-7 ,,
7.	,,	Copper.	,, As on No. 5.	,,	1125 ,,
8.	Muhammad Shāh.	Silver.	,, Bidrūr ?	,,	-4 ,,
9.	Ahmad Shāh.	,,	,, Katak.	—	¼th rupee.

10. 'Ālamgir II. Silver. Mint Mukhtal. Date 1169 H.
This mint is in Mahbubnagar district.
11. „ „ „ Nusratābād. „ ..xx-7 „
12. Shāh 'Ālam II. Gold. „ Mustafābād. „ 1185-12 „
13. „ Silver. „ Dalīpnagar. „ -6
14. „ Copper „ Ravishnagar Sāgar? „ —

N 173. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI, VII, p. 65

SOME UNPUBLISHED MOGHUL COINS.

In this article the following coins have been described.—

1. A round muhar of Akbar of 33 Ilāhi year.
2. Islāmābād (Chittagong) rupee of Aurangzeb of 1076-8 date.
3. Parenda mohar of Aurangzeb dated 1118–51 H. Parenda is situated in 'Usmanābād district in the Ḥyderābād State.
4. Firozgadh rupee of 'Ālamgīr II dated 1172-4 H. Firozgadh is identified with Yādgīr in Gulbarga district in the Ḥyderābād State.

N 173 a. TARAPORE, P. S. JNSI, XI, p. 154

SOME RARE BAHAMANI AND MUGHAL COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated:–

1. Bahmani. Humāyūn Shāh Ẓālim. Gold. Date 86x H.
This coin was published in NS, XXXIX (264) but was not illustrated.
2. Mughal. Akbar. gold. mint Sītpur. Date Farwardīn Ilāhi 47.
3. „ „ „ Square. mint Katak Banāras. Date 987H.
4. „ Jahāngīr. „ „ Agra. Date 1019-5 Daī, Ilāhi, wt. 209 grs This muhar bears the following couplet:–

باگرہ سکہ زوبر فرو خست در دیماہ=زنور نام جہانگیر شاہ اکبر شاہ

5. Mughal. Aurangzeb. silver. mint Gūti. Date (11)07–41H.
6. „ Jahāndār Shāh. gold. „ Bahādurgarh (Pedgāon). Date 1124–ahd.
7. „ Shāh 'Ālam II. copper. Mint Shamsābād. Date 1195 H. Shamsābād is a town in Karīmgunj Tahsīl of Farrukhābād district in U. P.

N 174. TAYLOR, G. P. JBBRAS, XX, p. 409.

THE COINS OF AHMADĀBĀD.

This is an exhaustive paper on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, issued from the Aḥmadābād mint. The author, after taking into consideration, all such coins in the collections of the British, Lāhore and Calcutta museums states that there are 370 varieties of these coins; 17 being of gold, 243 in silver and 210 in copper. Except Jahāndār Shāh, Bahādur Shāh II. Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā, Kām Bakhsh, Nikusiyar and Ibrāhīm, the coins of all other rulers are known to have been issued from this mint. The author has also dealt with many other aspects such as dates, legends, and types etc, and has illustrated about 60 coins in five beautiful plates,

N 175. TAYLOR, G. P. JBBRAS. XXII. p. 245

THE COINS OF SURAT.

This article is also like 'the previous one in length and details. After describing a short history of the city of Sūrat, the author has listed all the coins issued by various rulers from this mint. Some of the rulers struck coins in all the three metals. but as regards the silver rupees are concerned, the same were minted practically by all the emperors from Jahāngīr to Shāh 'Ālam II except the five claimants viz. Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā, Kām Bakhsh. Nikusiyar and Ibrāhīm. At the end, 38 coins have been illustrated in three plates.

N 176. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. III, (24), p. 9

ON TWO RECENT MINT LISTS.

This article is a review on the lists of mints compiled by Dr. O. Codrington and published in his "Manual of Musalman Numismatics" and the other by R. Burn, communicated to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

N 177. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, VII, (51). p 57

SOME DATES RELATING TO THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

In this continuation, two useful lists have been given by the author.

List A deals wih all dates that go to determine the periods during which .coins were issued by the several Mughal Emperors or by the claimants to the Imperial throne.

List B, Opposite the name of each Emperor, the period during which he may be held to have caused coins .to be struck and of the earliest and latest known coins in all the three metals, will be found.

N 178. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. VIII, (56), p. 88

FOUR RARE MUGHAL RUPEES.

1. A'ẓam Shāh.	Mint	Ashraf Aḥmadnagar.	Date 1118–aḥd.
2. Kām Bakhsh.	,,	Gokulgarh ?	,, –aḥd.
3. Shāh 'Ālam I.	,,	Gūti.	,, –2.
4. Farrukhsiyar.	,,	Kararābād.	,, ,,

N 179. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XII (75), 1909 p. 384

WHERE WAS THE MINT TOWN ẒAFARĀBĀD ?

All the coins issued from this mint are of silver and all ar full rupees. Following coins of this mint are known:–

Shāh Jahān. Date 1059–32 H.

Aurangzeb. Dates aḥd-1069, aḥd–1070.3–1070. and 3–1071.

These. coins bear the legend محي الدين

,, Dates 6th to the 22nd year with legend چو مهر منير

,, Dates 27 to 49th year with legend بدر in place of مهر

'Ālamgīr II. Dates 5–xxxx and 6–1171 H.

After going through the history of this period, the author has identified this mint with Ẓafarābād–Bidar in the Deccan in case of coins issued by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb but he is unable to locate the place of this mint where the coins of Ālamgīr II were issued, because this place was included in the Haiderābād State some 33 years before the reign of 'Ālamgīr II.

N 180. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XIV. (84), p. 569

SOME COINS FROM THE LIMBDI TREASURY.

In this treasury there were 6,500 coins and with the exception of a few Native State coins, they were all rupees or

half rupees of the Mughal Emperors. The coins of Akbar, Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān were only a few but the majority of coins were the issues from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh. Fifty unpublished coins out of this lot were presented to the author by the Thākore Sāhīb and the same have been described in this article. Only 15 specimens are illustrated.

Auarngzeb.	Mint Jinji. Date 1109 H.
,,	,, Maḥmūdbandar. Date 1119-51.
,,	,, Bhakhar? ,, 1098-30.
,,	,, Kinji. ,, 1109-4x
,,	,, Ẓafarpur and Dāru-l-mulk Kābul.
A'ẓam Shāh.	,, Aḥmadābād.
Shāh 'Ālam I.	Mints Dāru-l-khair and Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfāt Ajmer, Aḥmadnagar. Akbarnagar, Purbandar Chināpattan, Sholāpur, Dāru-l-jihād an Farkhanda Buniyād Ḥaiderābād.
Jahāndār.	Arkāt. Date 1124-1 Bahādurgarh.
Farrukhsiyar.	Gulshanābād, A'ẓamnagar Gokulgarh, Dāru-l-khair Ajmer, Dāru-l-fateḥ Ujjain, Islāmābād, Bankāpur (1130-7), Chināpattan, and Mustaqirru-l-mulk Aẓīmābād.
Rafi'u-d-Darjāt.	Dāru-l-fateḥ Ujjain. Aḥmadābād, Lakhnau, and Multān.
Shāh Jahān II.	Burhānpur, Aẓīmābād, Kora and Dāru-l-khair Ajmer.
Muḥammad Shāh.	Ausā, Sironj. and Machhlipattan.

N 181. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XIV.(85), p. 573

A POSTSCRIPT TO THE ARTICLE ON "SOME COINS FROM THE LIMBDI TREASURY."

The mint Maḥmūdbandar found on the coins of Aurangzeb is identified with Porto Novo on the Coromandal Coast, on the authority of Alexander Hamilton's book "New Account of the East Indies" (1727).

N 182. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XIV. (86), p. 574

ON THE SYMBOL '*ṢĀḤIB-QIRĀN*'

The object of this article is to show as to when and where and by whom this title was used. The meaning of the

symbol is 'Lord of the (happy) conjunction,' 'A favourite of fortune', 'A great Emperor', 'a Kaisar', and 'An Augustus'. This title was first borne by Tamerlane but the epithet has not been found on his coins. The coins of nine of the emperors exhibit this title either unchanged or in a slightly different form. The nine rulers are:– Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shujā', Murād Bakhsh, Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Shāh 'Ālam II, and Akbar II.

Following are the different forms of the title:–

Ṣāḥib Qirānī, *Ṣāḥib Qirān Ṣānī*, *Ṣānī Ṣāḥib Qirān*, and *Ṣalis Ṣāḥib Qirān*.

1. *Ṣāḥib Qirān*. This simple term was used on the coins of Murād Baksh and Jahāndār Shāh.
2. *Ṣāḥib Qirānī*. It occurs on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I and II.
3. *Ṣāḥib Qirān Ṣānī*. On the coins of Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shujā, Muḥammad Shāh and Akbar II.
4. *Ṣānī Ṣāḥib Qirān*. This appears only on two gold coins of Shāh Jahān, both from the Shāhjahānābād mint.
5. *Sālis Ṣāḥib Qirān*. On a single rupee of Farrukhsiyar issued from the Tatta mint in 1125-1 H.

Some of the rulers of the Native States of Rajputāna have also issued coins with this title in the name of the Mughal emperors such as–

Muḥammad Shāh rupees from the mint at Jaisalmer, Shāh 'Ālam II rupees from Būndi, Bikāner, and Qarauli. Akbar II rupees from Būndi, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Sawāi Jaipur.

N 183. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XIX. (114). p. 410

THE MUGHAL COINS OF JUNAGADH.

After giving a short history of this place, the author has stated that mostly silver coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shā Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh were issued from this mint. Not a single specimen in copper is known and in gold only one coin of Aurangzeb in the Calcutta Museum is noticed. On these coins, three variant forms of the mint–name are recorded.

(a) جو ناگر through the reign of Shāh Jahān I, from 1099 H onwards.

(b) جواه گڑه from 1070 to 1012, and from 1077 to 1096 H.

(c) جواه گرگڑه in 1074-5 and 1074-6 H-

About 20 coins issued by these rulers are described and 13 of them are illustrated in one plate.

N 184. TAYLOR, G. P. NS.XX, (119), p. 542

THE MUGHAL COINS OF CAMBAY.

It gives a short history of this place and states that silver coins were issued from this mint by eleven Emperors from Shāh Jahān to 'Ālamgīr II, but gold coins were struck only by Shāhjahān, Murād Bakhsh, and Aurangzeb. It is very doubtful if a copper coin was ever issued from this mint. The author has described all the coins issued from this mint with dates and types and out of them 21 specimens are illustrated in two plates.

N 185. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, XXII, (127), p. 178

LIST COMPLEMENTARY TO MR. WHITEHEAD'S "MINT TOWNS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA".

The author makes reference to the List of Mint Towns prepared by Mr. Whitehead and published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He has pointed out some mistakes in this List and has himself prepared a Complementary List which exhibits for each reign its active mints and their metals. This list runs into 16 pages and at the end, an Index showing for each reign the total number of mints known to have been working and also showing the number of coins issued in each metal, is given.

N 186. THANAWALA, F. J. NS, V, (34), p. 125

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

1. Akbar.	Copper.	Mint Sironj.	Date	38 Ilāhi Mihr.
2. Jahāngīr with Nūrjahān.	Silver.	,, Lāhor.	,,	1035–21. H.
3. Aurangzeb.	Copper.	,, Burhānpur,	,,	......9. ,,
4 'Ālamgīr II.	,,	,, Machhlipattan.	,,	1171-4 ? ,,

N 187. THANAWALA, F. J. NS, VI, (43), p. 263

SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

1. Akbar.	Copper.	Mint	Dehlī. Date 981 in Persian words.
2. ,,	,,	,,	Hiṣār Firoza. Date 965 H.
3. Farrukhsiyar.	,,	,,	Bahādur garh? ,, ...
4. Jahāndār.	Gold	,,	Dāru-l-Salṭanat ,, ... aḥd. Burhānpur.
5. Raf'īu-d-Darjāt.	,,	,,	Zinatu-l-Bilād. ,, 11(31)-aḥd. Aḥmadābād.

N 188. THORBURN, P. NS, XLII (284), p. 23

NOTES ON A FEW RARE INDIAN COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated in this article:-

1. Akbar. Copper. ½ dām. Mint Burhānpur. Date Ilāhi 4x Bahman
2. Aurangzeb. Copper. Paisa, Mint Udaipur.
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, Mailāpur.
4. Muḥammad Shāh. Silver ½ rupee ,, Jahāngīrnagar. Date 115x-27 H.
5. Aḥmad Shāh. ,, ,, Azimābād. ,, 1166-6 ,,
6. Shāh 'Ālam II. Copper. Square. ,, Najībābād. ,, 1208-34 ,,

The last one is the most interesting coin out of the whole lot. It weighs 348 grs. which is exactly the weight of the double rupee vide No. 1200 in the British Museum.

N 189. VOST, W. NS, XI, (65), p. 318

SOME NEW MUGHAL MINTS AND RARE MUGHAL RUPEES.

This article describes more than twenty coins of Akbar three of Jahāngīr and two of Shāh 'Ālam II. These are already included in our various catalogues and there is no need of noting them here. All of these are illustrated in three plates,

N 190. VOST, W. JASB, LXIV, p. 37.

ON SOME RARE MUHAMMADAN COINS.

Following coins are described and illustrated here:-

1. Akbar. Copper. Mint Bahraich.

2. Akbar	Copper.	Mint	Khitta Awadh.	
3. ,,	,,	,,	Jalālpur.	Date 974 H.
4. ,,	,,	,,	Gorakhpur.	
5. ,,	,,	,,	1/4th Tanka.	
6. ,,	,,	,,	Kalānaur.	
7. Jahāngīr.	,,	,,	Qandhār.	,, 1022 ,
8. Shāh Jahān.	,,	,,	Nārnaul.	
9. Aurangzeb.	,,	,,	Shāh jahānābād.	
10. ,,	Gold.	,,	Dāru-l-jihād Tatta.	,, 1115-47 ,,
11. Muhammad Shāh.	Copper.	,,	Hāfizābād.	
12. Shāh 'Ālam II.	Silver.	,,	Mustafābād.	,, 1184-11 ,,
13. ,,	Copper.	,,	Husainābād,	

N 191. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XI. (69). p. 331

OLD COINS IN THE BAHĀWALPŪR STATE TOSHAKHĀNĀ.

There were about 4 Lakhs of silver and half a lakh of gold coins in the State Treasury and most of them were the issues of the Durrāni rulers, struck at the Bahāwalpur mint. In the gold lot, there were at least six thousand Mughal coins and the Mughal rupees were scattered at random throughout the bags of other silver coins. Out of the whole mass of gold coins the oldest was a solitary mohur of Sher Shāh Sūri. There were some gold coins of Akbar, Shāh Jahān and Shāh 'Ālam II but the remaining Mughal issues were of the emperors from Aurangzeb to 'Ālamgīr II. The commonest mint of gold coins was Akbarābād. A brief description of these coins is given by the author in this article.

N 192. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS. XV. (89). p. 651

NOTES ON SOME MUGHAL COINS.

64 coins issued in all the three metals and ranging from Emperor Humāyūn to Shāh 'Ālam II are described in this paper but not illustrated. Some new mints and dates are to be found on these coins but all these features are incorporated in our present catalogues of Mughal coins.

N 193. WHITEHEAD, R. B. JASB, (N. S.), VIII, No. 11, 1912, p. 425.

THE MINT TOWNS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

(This comprehensive list of the Mughal mint-towns is the most useful contribution from the pen of the author and for a student of Mughal numismatics, it is almost indispenable. The author has incorporated in this list all the information available and has tried to make it as complete as possible. After the publication of this in 1912, some more new mints have come to light and it is necessary for us to bring this list upto date with the help of new material discovered after 1912. C. R. S.)

N 194. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS, XXV, (147), p. 231

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO "THE MINT TOWNS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA"

In this paper, the author has given an Errata and a list of corrections and additions to to be made in his above list.

N 195. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NC, III (5th series), p. 115

SOME NOTABLE COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, Part I.

It deals with 125 rare and unpublished coins from Bābur to Jahāngīr. The most important coins of the lot are;-

(1) Humāyūn. AR. with *laqab* Nāṣiru-d-dīn.
(2) ,, ,, Hazrat Dehlī. Date 962 H.
(3) ,, ½ Dirham, year.96-H. and bears unique expression سکہ مرادی
(4) Akbar. AR. Hazrat Dehlī, Date 963 H. This *Dirham* which is unpublished is struck on the Timurīd model.
(5) ,, AV. Āgra. Date 50 Ilāhi Mihr. (*Dinār-i-Jalāli* Type).
(6) ,, ,, Āgra. Date 47 Farwardīn. It is a unique Hawk mohur.
(7) ,, AR. Āgra. Date 49 Amardād. It is a unique silver *Mehrābi*.
(8) ,, ,, Allahābād. Month Dī. It is a quarter rupee.

(9) **Akbar. AR. Patna.** Date 44 Amardād. It is also a quarter rupee.

(10) ,, ,, Mālpur. Date 984 H. It is a rare mint.

(11) ,, AE. This coin bearing the denomination *rub'* رابع ie quarter piece, is new. It weighs 75.5 grs.

(12) Jahāngīr. AV. Agra. Date 1019-5 Azar. This is a very fine and new couplet heavy mohur, weighing 209 grs. The couplet runs;–

با گره سکه زر در ماه آذر شاه نورو بر=شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر
ابن شاه اکبر

(13) ,, AR Aḥmedābād. Date 1033-18 H. This is a unique *"Khair-Qabūl"*.

(14) ,, ,, Jahāngīrnagar. It is a small square silver piece weighing 22 grs. only.

(15) ,, AR. Māndū. Date 1026-12, This is the first silver Mughal coin of Māndū Mint. The couplet on this coin is:-

سکه فتح دکن زد بماندو شاه بحر و بر=شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن اکبر

(16) ,, AE. Ajmer. Date 1024-10 H. This is a full tanka weighing 627 grs.

The article is illustrated with three plates.

N 196. **WHITEHEAD. R. B.** NC, VI (5th Series), p. 361

SOME NOTABLE COINS OF THE MUGHAL

EMPERORS OF INDIA. PART II.

It deals with 101 rare and important coins from Dāwar-Bakhsh to Akbar II. The coins are illustrated in three beautiful plates and the most important issues are the following:–

1. Shāh Jahān. AR. Akbarābād. Date 1037-2 Ardibihisht. This is a unique and beautiful square rupee.
2. ,, AV. Akbarābād. Date 1042-5. This a gold *Nis̤ār*, wt. 39 grs.
3. ,, AR. This is a remarkable and unique silver *Nis̤ār* of Shāh jāhān on which he is called both Shāhjahān and Shāh Khurram.
4. ,, AR. Akbarābād. Date 1049-13. This is a one-eighth of a rupee.
5. ,, ,, Shāhjahānābād. Date 1059-23 H.

6. Shāh Jahān. AE. Akbarābād. Date 1040-3. This is of silver, type P. M. C. No. 1240 and though too thick and broad to be a "copper rupee", it is not a *dām* and corresponds in size with a possible double rupee, though a double rupee of Shāh jahān is not found so far. This piece is the only specimen of its kind belonging to Mr. Whitehead.

7. Shāh Jahān. AE. Kashmir. Date 1043. This is the first copper coin to be discovered of Kashmir mint.

8. Aurangzeb. AR. Some outstanding mint rarities of silver coins in the British Museum are Jinji, Islām Bandar, Mahmūd Bandar, Sāmbhar and Ranthor.

9. Mr. H. N. Wright has a rupee of Ujjain mint, on the reverse of which is the unique formula 'جاوس مقدس'

10. Aurangzeb. AR. Aḥmadnagar. Date 1118–5x. This is a unique *Niṣār*.

11. The legal drachms of Aurangzeb which are very scarce come from Akbarābād, Ilahābād, Patna, Shāhjahānābād, Katak, Lāhore and Multān mints.

12. A'ẓam Shāh. AV. Ḥaiderābād. Date 1119-1 The reverse formula is جلوس اشرف

13. ,, AR ,, Date 1119. This rupee presents quite a novel reverse formula. It reads. جلوس روشن افشان

14. Shāh 'Ālam I. AR Multān. Date 1119-1 This is a unique couplet rupee.

15. ,, ,, Machhlipattan. Date 1120-2. This is a quarter rupee.

16. Farrukhsiyar. ,, Tattah. Date 1125-1. On this rupee the words بادشاه بحروبر are replaced by لالمع صاحب قران on the obverse.

17. ,, ,, Shāhjahānābād. Date 1129-6. This is a *Niṣār*

18. Shāh Jahān II. AV. Ilahābād. Date 1131-1. This is a unique piece of the couplet type in the Berlin Museum.

19. ,, AR. Kābul. Date 1131-1. This is a couplet rupee of Kābul mint.

20. ,, ,, Peshāwar. A unique couplet rupee.

21. ,, AE. Sūrat. Date 1131-1. A unique copper coin.

22. Muḥammad Shāh. AV. Mint Sind. Date-12. This is a half mohur of unique type.

23. 'Ālamgīr II. AR. Mint Murshidābād. Date 1168-2 This unique piece is in the Berlin Museum. The type is similar to B. M. C. No. 1060 and P. M. C. No. 2733 except the mint.
24. 'Ālamgīr II. AR. Mint 'Ālinagar Calcutta. Date -4. It is in the Oxford Library.
25. Shāh 'Ālam II. AR. Mint Zebābād, Date -45, This rupee was struck by the Begum of Somru, Zebu-n-nisā Begum at Sardhānah in the Meerut District in the year of Lord Lake's victory of Dehlī,
26. Bedar Bakht. AE. Ahmedābād. Date -1. This is the only known copper coin of this ruler.

N 197. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NC. X (5th Series), p.199

SOME NOTABLE COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, PART III.

It deals with 14 coins of Akbar, Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, Nādir Shāh of Murshidābād mint and 'Ālamgīr II of 'Alinagar Kalkatta (Calcutta) mint. The most important coins are the 200 rupees piece of Aurangzeb of Shāhjahānābād mint, dated 1083-15 H. and a double square muhar of Akbar of يا معين type of 981 H.

N 198. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. II. (15), p. 13

RARE MUGHAL COINS BELONGING TO Mr. F. J. THĀNĀWĀLĀ OF BOMBAY.

Following coins are described and illustrated :–

1. Jahāngīr. Silver. Mint Aḥmadnagar. 1/8th of a ruppee. Weight 20 grs.
2. Aurangzeb. ,, ,, Aurangābād ? 1/16th rupee, weight. 10.5 grs.
3. ,, ,, ,, Dāru-l-Ẕafar Bījāpur. 1/14th rupee, weight 44 grs. Date 1112.

4. Kām Bakhsh.	,,	,,	Turgal.	,,	1119-aḥd.
5. Jahāndār	,,	,,	Karābād.	,,	1224-aḥd.
6. Farrukhsiyar	,,	,,	Fatḥābād Dhārūr.	,,	1127-4.
7. ,,	,,	,,	Machhlipattan.	,,	1131-7.
8. Shāh Jahān II.	,,	,,	Gwālior.	,,	1131-aḥd.

N 199. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, V, (39), p. 130

A FIND OF COINS AT MANBHŪM.

A hoard of 540 coins, from Shāh Jahān to Shāh 'Ālam II was found at Ghorati in the Manbhūm district. It was rich in the Bengal and Banāras mintages of the later mughals viz Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II.

Following coins are described and illustrated:–

1.	Muḥammad Shāh.	Silver.	Mint Katak.	Date	1154-24.
2.	'Ālamgīr II.	,,	,, Jahāngīrnagar.	Date	117x-6.
3.	,,	,,	,, Calcutta.	,,	1172-5
4.	Shāh Jahān III	,,	,, 'Azīmābād.	,,	1174-aḥd.
5.	Shāh Ālam II.	,,	,, Mungīr.	,,	1176–4.
6.	,,	,,	,, Allahābād.	,,	1172 ?-aḥd.

N 200. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, XII, (74), p. 382

TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL). A and B.

1. Shāh Jahān. Silver. Mint Patna. Date –5.
   This coin probably represents the first issue of the square area type.
2. Aurangzeb. ,, ,, Jahāngīrnagar. Date –5.
3. Muḥammad Shāh. ,, ,, Machhlipattan. ,, 1134–4
4. ,, ,, ,, Khujistā Bunyād. ,, –7.
5. There is another coin which bears the legend ابوالفتح and فضل الدين with mint epithet as Dāru-l-Sarūr and date aḥd. This coin has not been assigned to any ruler. All these coins are in the Nāgpur Museum.

N 201. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, XIII, (77), p. 232

RARE MUGHAL COINS.

Following rare coins from the collection of Mr. Talbot of Kashmir, are described:–

1.	Jahāngīr.	Silver.	Mint Agra.	Date	1019-5 Bahman
2.	,,	,,	,, Tatta.	,,	1027-12 Di.
3.	Shāh Jahān.	,,	,, Dāru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād.	,,	1068-31.
4.	Aurangzeb.	,,	,, Kābul.	,,	1084-16.
5.	,,	,,	,, (Akbarābād) Mustaqirru-l-Mulk.	,,	-49.
6.	Shāh 'Ālam I.	,,	,, Tatta.	,,	-2.
7.	,,	,,	,, Dāru-l-Khair Ajmer.	,,	1119-aḥd.
8.	Jahāndār.	,,	,, Aḥmadnagar	,,	-aḥd.
9.	Farrukhsiyar.	,,	,, Imtiyāzgadh.	,,	1124.

10. Shāh Jahān II. Silver. Mint Dāru-l-Sarūr Date .. -2.
Burhānpur.
11. Muḥammad Shāh ,, ,, Derajāt. ,, 1160-30.
12. Shāh 'Ālam II. ,, ,, Katak. ,, -22.

N 202. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. XIII. (79). p. 240

TREASURE TROVE (MUHGAL).

1. In the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. Silver. Mint Devgadh ? Date 1199-26.
2. Shāh 'Ālam II. Silver. Mint Bālānagar Gadha. .. -36.
3. ,, ,, ,, Nāgpur ? ,, 1227-35.
4. In the name of Aḥmad Shāh ,, ,, Gadnārat ? ,, -56.

The last two coins are Mahrāttā-struck and belong to the Nāgpur Museum.

(O) GOVERNORS OF SIND

30 அக் 1982

O 1. REU, B. N. JNS, IX, p. 124

COINS STRUCK BY THE EARLY ARAB GOVERNORS OF SINDH.

It reports the discovery of 6,585 silver coins of the early governors of Sind of the 7th and 8th Century A. D., at Māndore and Degana in Mārwār, adjoining Sind. These are small and thin coins weighing about eight grains and they bear the legend in Arabic characters. Seven coins of seven different governors are illustrated and described in this paper.

O 2. VOST, W. NS, XI, (61), p. 308

GOVERNORS OF SIND.

This small paper is a report on 74 small silver coins sent to the author from Ajmer. These coins were found on the site of an old demolished fortress near Jāolā. They were issued by nine governors of Sind whose names are mentioned in a list.

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(P) DURRĀNIS

P 1. DAMES, L. NC, VIII, (3rd ser.), p. 325.

THE COINS OF THE DURRÂNIS.

This paper deals with the coinage of this dynasty from the date of Taimūr Shāh's accession in A. D. 1773 to their final expulsion from Kābul in A. D. 1842. In this paper the author has described a short history, the coinage, weights, standards, Persian couplets, and has given a chronological table and list of rulers of the dynastv. He has catalogued 156 coins and 17 of them are illustrated in one plate. At the end, an index of mints is also appended.

P 2. GUPTA, P. L. JNSI, X, p. 55.

A NEW FIND OF GOLD COINS OF DURRĀNI DYNASTY

This papar describes 19 coins issued by Aḥmad Shāh, Taimūr Shāh, and Maḥmūd Shāh. The coins of the first two rulers are of the known varieties but the coins of Maḥmūd Shāh bear some new mints. His gold coins are known to have been issued from the Aḥmad Shāhi and Bahāwalpūr mints during his first reign and from the Kābul mint during his second reign. But the present colllection has a few coins which bear the mints Derā and Multān also.

P 3. JAGAT PRASAD. NS, XXVI, (165), p. 497

A NEW MUHAR OF TAIMŪR SHĀH DURRĀNI.

This muhar was issued in the 18th regnal year of his reign and it bears the mint name Bhakkar. In the author's opinion no gold coins of Taimūr Shāh are known to have been issued from this mint. (But two gold coins from the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhānā and one that is in the British Museum are described by Mr. Whitehead in his Catalogue of Durrāni coins published in 1934. All these coins were issued from the Bhakhar mint.-C.R.S).

P 4. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LIV. p. 67.

THE COINS OF AḤMAD SHĀH ABDĀLI OR AḤMAD SHĀH DŪRRANI.

This paper describes and illustrates 17 coins of this ruler. The mints from which these coins were issued are:—

Lāhore, Multān, Derā, Peshāwar, Shāhjahānābād, Anolā Murādābād, Atak, Bareli and Sahrind. The most important coins are No, 5, & 6. No. 5 is a small piece weighing 16.7 grs. only. The legend is:–

Obverse. دردرّان احمد شاه Reverse ضرب پیشاور ۱۱۶۷

No. 6 is a beautiful coin.

Obverse in lozenge. دردرّان احمد شاه

Round this is the Persian couplet, and the date 1170 H.

The meaning of دردرّان is "Pearl of pearls"

P 5. THAKORE, M. K. JNSI, IX, p. 120

AHMADĀBĀD COINS OF NĀDIR SHĀH.

By quoting reference from *Mirāt-i-Ahmadi*, the author has tried to prove that these coins were struck by the people of Aḥmadābād in a panic of fear, lest Nādir Shāh might suddenly present himself and his army in the neighbouring district. The number of such coins is very small and they bear the mint Aḥmadābād and are dated 1152 H, when Nādir Shāh invaded India.

P 6. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS, XI (69), p. 331

OLD COINS IN THE BHĀWALPŪR STATE TOSHAKHĀNĀ.

The Bahāwalpur treasury was mainly composed of the gold and Silver coins of the Durrāni dynasty issued from the Bahāwalpūr and various other mints. All the new varieties have been included by Mr. Whitehead in his Catalogue of Durrāni coins in the Lāhore Museum published in the year 1934.

P 7. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NS, XLVI, (337), p. 107

THE COINS OF NĀDIR SHĀH AND THE DURRĀNI DYNASTY.

This paper describes Durrāni coins in the cabinets of

the American Numismatic Society at New York and of Mr. P. Thorburn. There were 340 coins in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society and some pieces worthy of notice are described in this paper. A few interesting coins from Mr. P. Thorburn's collection are also mentioned.

(Q) NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

Q 1. ALLAN, J. NS. XVII. (105) p. 129.

RUPEE STRUCK BY GEORGE THOMAS.

This rupee was struck in the name of Shāh ʿĀlam II and it bears the mint Ṣaḥībābād Hānsi and the date 1214-42 H.

Q 2. ANTANI, R. M. NS. XL. (265). p. 3

COINS EXHIBITED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA HELD AT AGRA ON JANUARY 2, 1927.

Following coins are described here:-

1. Half-rupee of Jhālāwār State R. y. 30.
2. ,, Jaipūr State ,, 29. Mint Sawāi.
3. Copper coins of Jodhpūr State ,, 5. Mint Sawāi Jodhpūr.

The honorific epihet for Jodhpūr is Dāru-l-Manṣūr but this coin bears the epithet of Jaipūr State issues.

Q 3. BURN, R. JASB. LXVI. p. 275

THE BAJRANG GARH MINT AND COINS.

It describes and illustrates seven silver coins issued by the ruler Jai Ṣingh at Jainagar mint in the regnal years ranging from 15-to 24. Jainagar is the name of a town, otherwise called Bajrang garh and is the headquarter of a *subah* of the Gwālior State. Jai Singh belonged to the Khichchi branch of the Chauhān Thākurs. The coins were issued in the beginning of the 19 th century A. D. and are of five different varieties. They bear the Devanāgri legend with a lotus or club symbols.

Q 4. CAMPBELL, W. E. M. NS. XXII. (128). p. 195

NEPĀLESE WAR MEDALS.

These medals were awarded by Mahārājā Jang Bahādur to his victorious troops in the year 1856. The Mahārājā had led a compaign against Tibet in 1855 in order to obtain redress for outrages on Nepālese traders. After some hard fighting, the Tibetans were forced to sue for peace. A treaty was concluded

in 1856 by which the trade and other grievances of Nepāl were redressed. It was at this occassion that such medals were struck and distributed by the orders of the Mahārājā.

Q 5. CODRINGTON, O. JBBRAS, XVII. p. 49

ON THE COINS OF KUTCH AND KĀTHIĀWĀR.

The coins described in this paper are those of the Jādeja dynasty from the reign of Bhārmal (1585 A. D.) to Khengarji II. and are known as Rā Sāi Koris. After giving a list of the Kings with the dates of their reigns, the author has described and llustrated 21 coins issued by the various rulers of this dynasty.

Q 6. CODRINGTION, O. NC. XV. (3rd Ser.), p. 59

THE COINAGES OF CUTCH AND KĀTHIĀWĀR.

This monograph deals with the short history, the coinage and the types of coins issued by the various rulers of these countries. The lists of rulers with their respective dates are also given for ready reference and 37 coins are described and illustrated in two beautiful plates.

Q 7. DIKSHIT, M. G. JNSI, III, p. 125

A NEW MARĀTHĀ MINT.

This copper coin bears the following description:-

Obv. In a circle of dots, the numerical figure 96 in bold characters.

Rev. The name of the mint Sāsht (i) in clear bold Nāgari characters.

"The island of Sāshtī (Sālsette) was in the hands of the Portuguese from the 16th century onwards upto 1670 A. D. when Chimnāji Āppā, the great Marāthā General and brother of Peshwa Bājirāo I. captured it by the famous Campaign of Bassein in 1739 A. D. It was restored to the English by Peshwā Raghunāthrāo, by the Treaty of Sālbai, in May 1782 A. D." In the author's opinion the figure 96 stands for the year 1196 H.= 1782 A. D. and this coin must have been struck just before the treaty of Sālbai.

Q 8. GYANI, R. G. NS. XLIV, (314), p. 27

SOME UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE GĀIKWĀRS.

This paper describes and illustrates 37 copper coins issued by the Gāikwār rulers of Barodā. The Kings represented are Ānandrão, Sayājirão II, Ganpatrão, Khanderão, and Sayājirão III. Some of those coins were issued from the Amreli mint–a new mint town, by Sayājirão II and Ganpatrão. Some coins of Sayājrão II bearing the figure of an elephant with royal flags flyings over its head are more interesting. The presence of word 'گڑھ' on an Amreli mint coin proves the existence of a fort from where the coins were issued. At the end a plate of marks found on these coins is also given.

Q 9. GYANI, R. G. NS. XLV, (320), p. 71

SOME COPPER COINS OF JANJIRA.

This paper gives a short history, the coin legends and the names of some of the rulers of this dynasty. Eight copper coins issued by Siddi Ibrāhīm Khān, Muḥammad Khan and Ibrāhīm Khān III are illustrated in one plate. These coins were struck in the name of 'Ālamgīr II or Shāh 'Ālam II but on one side they bear the name of the ruling Siddi. The coins of the last Nawab were dated 1284 and 1285 H. (1867–68 A. D.). This island was brought under the British rule in the year 1869 A. D.

Q 10. GYANI, R. G. NS. XLVI, (336), p. 99

COINAGE OF THE NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

This paper gives a brief survey of the coinage of this dynasty. After describing a short history, the author has given a list of rulers of this dynasty with their respective dates. A list of 15 typical coins issued by the various rulers is given and the coins are illustrad in two beautiful plates. The coins were struck at the *Farkhandā Bunyād* mint and we know that this epithet was used for Ḥyderābād.

Q 11. GYANI, R. G. JNSI, I. p. 72

SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE SINDHIAS.

The coins of this dynasty were issued from the following mints:-

(1) Sheopūr. The coins issued from this mint bear a cannon surmounted on a gun-carriage as mint mark. These coins were locally known as Sheopuri or Topshahi rupees and were issued by Daulatrāo and Jiyājirāo Sindhiās.

(2) Basoda. They bear a trident on shaft and a chauri or flywhisk on the reverse as mint marks. They bear the name of Jankoji in Devanāgri characters.

(3) 'Isāgadh. They have the usual legend of Akbar II with the letter ज and the symbol of bow and arrow on the reverse. ज stands for Jankoji.

(4) Burhānpūr. They bear the symbol of a tree and finally changed into a flower. To this mark was added the trident or a snake. The title of 'Alijāh Bahādur in persian script was also introduced on coins in 1842. A. D. These coins were issued by Madhorāo Sindhiā. The mint-name Burhānpūr can be read on some of the coins.

(5) Ujjain. These coins carried the marks of a dagger or a sword and a trident. These coins were issued by Madhorāo and Rānoji Sindhiās.

At the end a list of the Sindhiā rulers with their respective dates is given and 26 coins are illustrated in two plates.

Q 12. GYANI, R. G. JNSI, II, p. 139

COINS OF DELWARA.

These copper coins are of three denominations weighing 150. 100 and 50 grs. respectively. They bear the fragmentary legend االله اکبر جل جلا له on one side and ضرب د یلوارۀ on the other. All the coins bear date 1000 H. inscribed either on the obverse or on the reverse. Two of the specimens are the tiny issues of Jahāngīr. As regards the identity of these coins they seem to be the issues of some State in Rājputānā. We learn from Imperial Gazetteer that an estate named Delwārā under the jurisdiction of Udaipur State was founded by

30 ... 1982

one Sajjā who came from Kāthiāwād with his brother Ajja in the beginning of the 16th century A. D. and who was killed in 1534 at the siege of Chittor. These coins were probably issued by some chiefs of the Mewār State. The coins are illustrated.

Q 13. HOERNLE, A. F. R. JASB, LXVI, p. 261

NOTES ON COINS OF NATIVE STATES.

This paper is based on the coins and notes supplied by C. Maries, Curator of Gwālior Museum in 1897. About 80 coins issued by 32 Native States of India are described and illustrated in four plates.

Q 14. IRVINE, W. PASB. 1898, p. 133

PATIYALAH COINS, ORIGIN OF THE LEGEND THEREON.

The coins issued by the Rājās of Patiālā generally bear the legend of Aḥmad Shāh of the Durrāni dynasty. The reason of this is said to be that the young prince Amar Singh was afraid of being made a prisoner by Najību-d-daulāh, the governor of Sarhind. His grand mother fell at the feet of Shāh Wali Khān (Aḥmad Shāh's Chief Minister) and requested him to rescue her grand son from the claws of Najību-d-daulāh. On the intervention of the Chief Minister, Amar Singh was rescued and given a robe of honour and the title of '*Rājā-i-Rājagān* was conferred on him by King Aḥmad Shāh. In recognition of this favour, Amar Singh agreed to strike coins in the name of his benefactor Aḥmad Shāh.

Q 15. JACKSON, R. P. NC, X, (4th series) p. 146

MUHAMMAD 'ALI, NAWĀB OF THE CARNĀTIC (1752-1795 A. D.), AND HIS COPPER COINS.

After giving a short history of this period, the author has described eighteen coins which are illustrated in one plate. The Nawāb was styled as *Wālā-Jāh* and only his name on one side and the mint Arkāt on the other, or *Nawāb* on one side and *Wālā Jāh* on the other, are found on the copper coins issued by him.

Q 16. KHARE, G. H. JNSI, IV, p. 73

SOME COINS OF THE PESHWĀS.

This paper describes and illustrates the following coins:–

1. Gold. Weight 33 grs. obv. श्री Rev. श्री
   [ग] णपती [पं] तप्रधान
   [الم] ع شاه ـس [میمنت]

Three types of rupees of the Peshwā period are:–

1. Chāndor Rupees. They do not bear the name of the mint but a mark like this with slight variations is found in the س of جلوس
2. Sri Sikkā Rupees. The mint name cannot be read on these coins with certainty. They bear Devanāgri श्री in the س of جلوس
3. Ankushi Rupees. These coins were struck in the name of 'Ali Gohar and bear the mint as Bāgalkot (Bījāpur). This place was the headquarter of Sardār Rāste's jāgīr in Karnātak given to the family by the Peshwās. (Mr. Khare mentions the names of Justice Rānāde and Prinsep who read the mint on these coins as Wāi (Sātārā) and Poona but he does not agree with their reading and reads this mint as Bāgalkot. In my opinion the above authors seem to be correct and the mint name can be read as Muḥiyābād Poona more satisfactorily than Bāgalkot. –C. R. S.).

Q 17. MANKAD, B. L. JNSI, VIII, p. 155

SOME INTERESTING COINS IN WATSON MUSEUM.

This article describes the following coins:

1. Silver and copper coins issued by Rānā Vikramādityā of Porbandar from 1831 A. D. and onwards. These coins bear the legend of Muẓaffar III of Gujarāt but below it, is inscribed 'Shri Rānā, in Devanāgrī script. The coins described by Mr. Allan bearing the legend 'Shri Rām, should be read as 'Shri Rānā'.
2. Dumpy copper coins issued by Nawābs Zorāwar Khān and Bismillā Khān of Rādhanpūr from 1824 to 1874 and 1874 to 1895 A. D. respectively. On the coins of Zorāwar Khān the initial letter

'Jo' in Devanāgri is inscribed while the coins of Bismillā Khān bear the letter *'Bi'* in Gujarāti. Mr. Allan read them as *'Go'* and *'Ji'* on these coins.

Q 18. MASTER, A. NS XXII. (125), p. 153

THE POST-MUGHAL COINS OF AHMADĀBĀD OR A STUDY IN MINT-MARKS.

This article is intended to discuss those coins which were struck after the date on which the administration of Ahmadābād city and its *parganas* ceased to be in the hands of the Mughal Emperor's nominee and before the date of the introduction of the East India Company's coinage. During this period, (from 1707 to 1817 A. D.), Ahmadābād and its environs were the theatre of constant struggles, negotiations and agree ments between the Peshwā, the Gāikwād and the British. The author has discussed at length about the history and mint-marks found on the coins of this period. In an Appendix, he has listed 70 coins issued during the reign of various rulers and with different mint marks, These coins are illustrated in three plates.

Q 19. RODGERS, C. J. JASB, LIV. p. 60

SOME COINS OF RANJĪT DEO, KING OF JAMMŪ, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In this note, the author has noticed and illustrated four rupees of this ruler with a short history of his dynasty. These coins are of following two types:-

(1) Obv. سکہ شاہ عالم بادشاہ غازی

Rev. ضرب دارا لمان جموں سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس ۲۴

(2) Obv. خالق راجھمن دیو آباد کرو=لچھمی نارائن دل شاد کرد

Rev. Same as No. 1.

The latter type was probably issued when his differences with his eldest son, Brij Rāj were composed. (The legend conveys the meaning that the house of Ranjīt Deo became happy and the *Laxmi Narain* (which may be their family god,), pleased their hearts. C. R. S.)

Q 20. RODGERS, C. J. PASB, 1897, p. 84

COINS STRUCK AT NĀHAN.

It describes two copper coins; the first one being struck during the occupation by the Gurkhas and the second one after many years. The legend is.–

1. Obv. سری مهاراج گیروان جودهبکرم شاه بهادر
   Rev. ضرب ناهن سمبت ۱۳۳۷
2. Obv. مهاراج فتح شاه بهادر Rev. ضرب ناهن ۱۸۷۷

Q 21. SYMONDS, T. J. JAS, II, p. 289

ON THE COINS OF THE NAWĀBS OF KARNĀTIK.

This paper describes and illustrates the following coins:-

No. 1-4. These coins bear the legend والا or نواب والا جاه or only نواب on one side and the mint Arkāt on the other in Persian script.

No. 5. has والا on one side and جاه on the other.

No. 6 has. والا جاه on one side and نواب and date 1206 on the other.

No. 8. has ع on one side and ر on the other.

The above coins were inscribed in Persian characters.

Following copper coins of rough workmanship were exclusively struck for the Hindu portions of the Kingdom. These coins are found around Madurā and the south, a portion of his territory over which Muḥammad 'Ali had appointed his brother Mahfūẓ Khān as Governor.

These coins bear on one side, some Hindu symbol such as a fish, a dancing figure, a lamp or an animal and on the reverse the word '*Napap*' the Tamil equivalent of the Persian نواب (No. 12 & 13).

No. 14. Figure of a fish on one side and the initial letter *N* of the word *Napap* on the other.

Q 22. TAYLOR, G. P. NS, XVIII, (111), p. 229.

ON THE BARODA COINS OF THE LAST SIX GĀIKWĀRS.

This paper first gives a list of all the rulers with dates of their reigns and a genealogical tree of this dynasty. He has

described the coins of Ānandrāo, Sayājirāo II, Ganpatrāo, Khanderāo, Malhārrāo, and Sayājirāo III and twenty of them are illustrated in two beautiful plates.

Q 23. TAYLOR, G. P. NS. XX. (118). p. 537.

ON THE HĀṬAKES'VRA S'ĀĪ KORĪ

This solitary Kori is in the Jūnāgadh Museum. The legend in the Devanāgri characters reads as under:–

Obv. *Shri Hāṭak (e) s'varāyā namah.*

Rev. *Shri Raghūnāthaji namah.* The weight is 64 grs.

The obverse legend refers to God S'iva and the reverse bears the name of Raghunāthaji, the Dewān and a most outstanding figure in the councils of the Jūnāgadh State. In the end, a short history of the career of this illustrious Dewān is narrated. This Kori was not issued to serve as a currency of the Jūnāgadh State but it was intended to be used as donation to Brāhmins. It was probably struck by Raghunāthaji's younger brother Ranchhodji, who was himself a Diwān of this State, some six years after the death of his brother in or about 1825 A. D.

Q 24. TEMPLE, R. C. IA. XVIII. p. 321

THE COINS OF THE MODERN NATIVE CHIEFS OF THE PANJĀB.

This paper deals with the coins issued by the Mahārājās of Patiālā, the Rājās of Nābha and Jīnd, the Sardārs of Kaithal, and the Nawābs of Malerkotla. The author after narrating a short history of these dynasties deals with the types of coins issued by them. In 1751 A. D., being the fourth year of his reign, the famous Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni made a raid into Panjāb and over ran the greater part of it and in that year he struck a coin at Sarhind, a town in the Patiāla State. At that time he granted them the right to striks coins in their respective States, after the fashion of the Sarhind rupee. These rulers therefore copied the Durrāni type of rupee and have all along been issuing such coins without making any material change in the legend, the date, or the mint. The author has described and illustrated 14 coins of Patiāla, 7 of Jīnd, 5 of Kaithal, 10 of Malerkotla, and 10 of Nābha State.

Q 25. THORBURN, P. NS. XLII, (284), p. 23

NOTES ON A FEW RARE INDIAN COINS.

Following coins are described here:–

1. Gold. Kīrat Singh of Dholpur in name of Muḥammad Akbar II. Date (12) 52-31 H. with the figures of an umbrella on obverse and a pistol on the reverse.
2. Silver. Rām Singh of Būndi in the name of Queen Victoria. This is a quarter rupee with date 1915 Samvat=1858 A. D.
3. Gold Sardār Singh of Jodhpur in name of Edward VIIth.
4. Silver. Square rupee of Chandrajīta Simha of Manipur. Date S' 1734=1812 A. D. All these coins are illustrated.

Q 26. VOST, W. NS. II, (16), p. 17

BAHĀDUR SHĀH II (A. H. 1253 to 1275).

This rupee was issued by the Jhālāwār State in the name of Bahādur Shāh II in the year 1259-6 H. The mint-mark '*Jhār* is quite visible on this coin.

Q 27. WHITEHEAD, R. B. NC, XV (5th Series), p. 127

MĪR JĀ'FAR'S PLASSEY MEDAL.

This article deals with a gold medal issued by Mīr Muḥammad Jā'far Khān, Nawāb of Bengal, in Commemoration of Robert Clive's famous victory gained at Plassey on June 23, 1757, over Jā'far's predecessor, Nawāb Sirāju-d-Daula.

Q 28. WRIGHT, H. N. NS. IV (30), p. 114

A LOCAL COPPER CURRENCY IN THE DEWĀS STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

Allote tahsīl; a pargana, subordinate to Dewās, Senior Branch, turns out copper coins with a particular mint mark viz. the image of S'iva with a *Bael* tree leaf. An illustration of one such copper coin is given.

(R) SIKHS.

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R 1. RODGERS. C. J. JASB, L, p. 71.

ON THE COINS OF THE SIKHS.

This is an exhaustive article on the coins of this series and after giving a short history of the political activities of the Sikhs during the 19th century A. D., the author has dwelt upon the coin legends and mints of these rulers. At the end, he has given a list of 74 coins which are illustrated in five beautiful plates.

(S) NAWĀBS OF AWADH

S 1. AGRAWALA. V. S. JNSI, V, p. 107

A HOARD OF AWADH COINS FROM SULTANPUR.

This hoard is composed of four types of silver rupees associated with the Awadh coinage and shows them to have been current at one and the same time. The four types are:–

1. Royal Awadh coins. These are nine coins but they represent all the five Kings of Awadh.
2. Machhlidār Rupees of *San* 26. These were known as Lucknow Sikka rupees and were issued from the Benāres-Muḥammadābād mint.
3. Farrukhābād rupees of *San* 45. These were struck on the same lines as the above rupees and were issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II by the East India Company from 1803 A. D.
4. Subāh Awadh coins of *San* 26. They bear the date 1229/26 and were struck by the rebels during the days of Mutiny. They bear the name of Shāh 'Alam II on obverse and were issued from the Lucknow mint.

The coins are not illustrated.

S 2. BROWN. C. J. NS. XVIII. (112), p. 249

THE COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH.

This is an exhaustive article on the series of these coins. It gives a short history of this dynasty, the legends and types of coins issued by the various rulers, with a genealogical table of the Nawāb Vazīrs and Kings of Awadh. 69 coins issued in gold, silver and copper are catalogued and the same have been illustrated in three plates. At the end a medal struck by Shujā'u-d-daula in 1188 H. at the time of the defeat of the Rohillās is described and illustrated.

S 3. BURN, R. JNSI, III, p. 113.

THE CORONATION MEDAL OF THE FIRST KING OF OUDH.

This medal of Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar was published by Mr. H. N. Wright in NS. I (7), 1904. Three similar medals

were published before by Messrs. Wilson, Thomas and Karabacek in the years 1842, 1858 and 1868 respectively. The author in this note suggests some corrections to Mr. Wright's reading of the inscription. The medal is not illustrated.

S 4. NIGAM, K. C. JNSI, V, p. 105

DATES OF 1234 OUDH COINS.

Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar, the last Nawāb Wazīr and the first King of Oudh (1814-27), issued three varieties of coins in 1234 Hijri (1818-19 A. D.), but the question "On which dates were the coins of each variety issued," has not been answered so far. The three varieties are as under:–

1. Obverse. In the name of Shāh ʿĀlam II and date 1234.
   Reverse. Mint Muḥammadābād Banāras and regnal year 26.
2. Obv. In the name of Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar and date 1234.
   Rev. Mint Subāh Awadh Lakhnau, regnal year 5 and (Arms of Oudh) between جلوس and مانوس
3. Obv. Same as No. 1.
   Rev. Same as No. 2 but regnal year 26.

(A) As regards the coins of the first variety, the author states that Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar annually struck coins on the new year's day of the Hijri calendar, and sent a sample of them to Calcutta for the Governor General's inspection. The coins of this variety, therefore, must have been issued on the *1st Moharram*, 1234 H= Nov. 1818 A. D.

(B) A few weeks after the inspection of 1234 Oudh Coins by Marquis of Hastings, his wife, the Marchioness of Hastings, presented Haidar a Cairngorm Seal 'bearing the arms of the King of England. The Arms of Oudh on the reverse of the second variety, partially resembled with the arms engraved on Cairngorm Seal. This variety was therefore issued on the *11th Jamadiu-s-Ṣāni* 1234 H=April 1819 A. D.

(C) King Haidar did not wish to alter his existing relations with the Mughal Emperor and therefore simultaneously struck coins in the name of Shāh ʿĀlam II, the obverse side of which resembled with the old coins and the reverse with the new coins.

S 5. PRAYAG DAYAL NS, XLVI, (339), p. 113

UNPUBLISHED MINT MARKS ON AWADH COINS.

This small note relates to the mint marks found on the coins issued by the Kings of this dynasty. Thirty five mint

marks were already known and the author has added 8 more, bringing the total to 43. Most of these new marks also appear on the issues of the East India Company struck for circulation in Awadh in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. At the end, a table of mint marks is given.

S 6. WILSON, H. H. NC, V, 1842–43, p. 129

NOTE ON A MEDAL OF THE KING OF OUDE.

This is an other silver medal of King Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar. The author has described a short history of this dynasty and has given a beautiful illustratration of the medal.

S 7. WRIGHT, H. N. NS, I, (7), p. 11

A CORONATION MEDAL OF THE FIRST

KING OF OUDH.

In this small note, the author has described and illustrated this medal which he had obtained in Allahābād. It commemorates the assumption by Ghāziu-d-dīn Ḥaidar of regal dignity in Oct. 1819 (1234 H.). The King's portrait which is of high workmanship was probably designed bysome European artist. A second specimen is in the collection of Sir Richard Burn.

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(T) COINS OF MYSORE

T 1. HENDERSON, J. R. NS. XXIII, (136), p. 251

NOTES ON THE DATES OF THE MAULŪDĪ ERA OF TĪPŪ SULṬĀN OF MYSORE.

The coins of Tīpū issued during the first four years of the reign bear the Hijrī date, while those from the 5th to the year of his death, are dated in accordance with his special Maulūdī era, which takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet. The dates on the coins of the second period are read from right to left. While the coins of the 4th year are dated 1200 A. H., those of the 5 th year bear the date 1215 A. M. and it appears that he introduced this change at the commencement of a new century. The Hijrī years are lunar ones of 12 lunar months each, but those of the Maulūdī system are luni-solar of 12 lunar months, with an intercalated or *adhika* month added to the year at certain intervals. Tīpū's new calendar was simply the Hindu one in common use in Mysore. On the copper coins of the last four years the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify the dates. Thus ا stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ث for 1227. At the end a table of these dates with Chirstian reckoning is given.

T 2. HULTZSCH, E. IA, XVIII, p. 313

THE NAMES OF THE COINS OF TĪPŪ SULṬĀN.

For the origin of the names of Tīpū's coins, a reference may be made to page 67 of Vol. IV of the Catalgue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta by John Allan. The names of his coins were generally derived from the names and titles of the *Khalifas*, the twelve *Imāms*, and some of the Stars.

T 3. JACKSON, R. P. NC, X. (4th ser.). p.158

THE COINAGE OF BĀLĀPUR.

Great Bālāpur and Little Bālāpur are situated in the province of Mysore and were at one time Independent States but now they form the *tāluqas* of the Bangalore and Kolar districts respectively. They are situated at a distance of 12

miles from each other. After describing a short history of these two states, the author has described the following types of coins issued by them.

(1) Gold fanam, struck by 'Abbās Coolie Khān, which bears the word "Bālāpoor" at full length in Urdu characters.

(2) Gold fanam, said to have been struck by Ḥyder, which bears on either side part of the word "Bālāpur" in Urdu characters.

The above two types were issued in Great "Bālāpur"

(3) Gold fanam, bearing on one side the letters "Bālā" and on the other "Muḥammad" in Urdu Script. This type was issued in Little Bālāpur.

16 coins issued by these two states are illustrated in one plate.

(When we actually look at the coins. the following varieties can be noticed;–

(1) Coins with Muḥammad Shāh on one side and Bālāpur on the other.

(2) ,, 'Alamgīr Ṣāni ,, ,, ,,

(3) ,, Muḥammad Shāh ,, and part of Bālāpur on the other.

(4) ,, ,, Bādshāh ,, and Ẓarb Bālāpur on the other.

Copper coins of the similar types are also known-C.R.S.)

(U) EAST INDIA COMPANY

U 1. BUCKNILL, J. A. NS. XXXVIII. (247). p. 1

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COINAGE STRUCK FOR THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT AT PENANG OR PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND (1786-1828).

This paper gives a short history of this island and reports about the trade rivalry going on between the British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company at that time. "While the former was devoting its energies to the consolidation of its position in India, the latter had exploited the rich areas further to the south and east. When the British East India Company, after securing their hold in Hindustan, began to think paying more vigorous attention to the Archipelago, they found that the Dutch had firmly established in many of the choicest centres, the Dutch fortresses and an elaborate Dutch Currency of both local and European manufacture. Against the familiarity of the Dutch Copper Doit and Silver Stiver, the British had nothing to match except their own Indian coins which bore no direct relation to the Spanish dollar, which was recognized as the principal basis of commercial transactions in every part of Malāya not under direct Dutch influence". The British East India Company tried their utmost to oust the Dutch currency but all these efforts completely failed. Twenty-four silver and copper coins meant for the use of these islands were issued during various years and the same are illustrated in two plates.

U 2. BUCKNILL, J. A. NS. XXXIX. (257). p. 23

SUPPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COINAGE STRUCK FOR THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT OF PENANG OR PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND (1786 to 1828).

This article is a supplement to his above paper and describes some more issues of the East India Company for the years 1824, 1825 and 1828. These coins are not illustrated.

U 3. JOHNSTON, J. M. C. NC. III, (4th ser), p. 71

COINAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This paper claims to deal with the coins of this period and shows the means of distinguishing between the East India Company's imitations and the issues of the Mughals and the Native Princes. After giving a short history and types of coins issued from the three principal mints of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the author has also described the coins minted from the mints of Murshidābād, Banāres, Farukhābād, Sūrat and Masulipatau. He has catalogued 201 gold, silver and copper coins struck by these mints and has illustrated 22 specimens of typical nature.

U 4. JOSHI, P. M. JNSI. V, p. 85

COINS CURRENT IN THE KINGDOM OF GOLCONDA.

This paper deals with the various types of coins current in Golconda and the author has made reference to the accounts of the European travellers such as Tavernier, Thevenot and Ovington. As a matter of fact, the plate of coins accompanying his article is also reproduced from the 1678 edition of Tavernier's Travels. The different types of coins described in this article are generally the *Pāgodās* issued either by the local rājās or the English East India Company and the Danish East India Company. At the end, he has stated about the relative values of some of these coins.

U 5. KOTWAL, C. E. NS. XXXV, (212), p. 17.

A BOMBAY HALF-RUPEE OF CHARLES II.

Obverse. In centre. PAX DEO in two lines, within a beaded circle, around it (MONETA) BOMBAIEN (SIS).

Reverse. A shield of Arms–Three ships etc., between two wreaths. The weight is 90 grs and provenance is Munich, Bavaria. It bears no date.

Similar rupees were published before by Messrs. Thurston and Atkings and were assigned to King Charles II. The coin is illustrated.

U 6. THOMAS, E. IA, XI, p. 313

THE COINAGES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. AT BOMBAY, UNDER THE CHARTERS OF CHARLES II, WITH A NOTE ON THE INDIAN EXCHANGES OF THE PERIOD.

On this subject, much indirect information is derived from the contemporary testimony of Tavernier, a traveller and experienced trader of the 17th century. Charles the II came to throne in 1660 A. D. and his marriage contract with Catherine, the sister of Alphonso VI of Portugal was completed in May 1662. Under its terms, the Island of Bombay was handed over to the East India Company on the 27th March 1668 and finally passed into their possession on 23rd September of that year. In 1671, a mint was ordered at Bombay and on 5th October 1676, by the King's letters patent, rupees and pice were struck at this mint. Eight silver and copper coins of Charles II and one silver coin of James II are described but not illustrated. As regards the question of the Indian Exchanges, the author has given three tables on the subject.

U 7. THURSTON, E. JASB, LXII, p. 52.

NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF EAST INDIA COMPANY COINAGE FROM 1753–1835.

This lengthy article narrates in details the history of the working of the East India Company's coinage from the year 1753 to 1835 A. D. A short account of almost all the mints which were uttering coins under the Company's rule is also given. The author's information is based on the Mint Committee's old Proceedings found in the Calcutta and Madras mints.

U 8. UPADHYAYA, S. C. JNSI, XI, p. 39

COPPER COINS IN BOMBAY MINT, 1669–1677.

This note refers to the coins issued from the Bombay mint during the years 1672–74 A. D. In the author's opinion there are copper coins of Bombay mint dated 1672 and 1674 A. D. but no coins with date 1673 A. D. are known.

U 9. WESTCOTT, A. IA. XXVIII, p. 270

THE COPPER COINAGE OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

With a view to preparing a complete guide to these coins the author has compiled a tentative catalogue, in which he has incorporated coins published elsewhere and some coins from his own collection. 118 coins have been listed but unfortunately they are not illustrated.

U 10. WESTCOTT, A. IA. XXIX, p. 172

COPPER COINAGE OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

In this small note, he has added four more coins of this variety with ink drawings.

U 11. ZAMBAUR, E. V. NS. XXI, (123), p. 483

THE OLDEST BRITISH MURSHIDĀBĀD RUPEE.

It describes and illustrates a rupee of Murshidābād with date 1176-4 A. H. which resembles in all particulars with the piece of Calctta No. 67, British Museum Catalogue. "It is undoubtedly of European fabric and seems to be a proof pattern of the Calcutta mint, designed after the order to suppress the word "Calcutta" on the dies of this mint. This pattern and the European fashion not having been approved, the mint at Calcutta was closed and the operations continued in the native style in Murshidābād till the tenth regnal year (1183 A. H.=1770 A. D.); at this date the mint was again, and forever, removed from Murshidābād to Calcutta".

(V) INDO-PORTUGUESE

V 1. D'CUNHA, J. G. JBBRAS. XIV, p. 267.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF INDO-PORTUGUESE NUMISMATICS. (PART FIRST).

This paper gives the history of the foundation of the Goā Mint in 1510 A. D. and the types of coins issued from it by the order of the great Portuguese soldier and statesman viz. Afonso D'Albuquerque.

The copper coins were called *Dinheiros* or *Cepayquas* and *Leaes*.
The silver „ „ *Esperas* and *Meias-Esperas*.
The gold „ „ *Cruzado* or *Manoel*.

The coins of the lowest value, made of the metal 'tutenag sometimes named Chinese silver were called '*Roda*', '*Duas rodas*, *Meio vintem* and *Vintem*. Seven such coins are described and illustrated in this paper. They bear cross or wheel on one side and the Portuguese coat of arms on the other. Although the mint of Goā was the first Portugese establishment in India, four more mints were also founded in their principal settlements of Malācca, Ceylon, Cochīn, and Diū.

V 2. D'CUNHA, J. G. JBBRAS, XIV, p. 402.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF INDO-PORTUGUESE NUMISMATICS. (PART 2ND).

This paper gives the names of three more mints established in India viz. Damān, Bassein, and Chaul and has described some coins issued from these mints. The author has dwelt upon the relative value of different types of coins and the origin of their names etc. He has also given a numismatic history of the Portuguese India from 1730 to 1880. in this paper.

V 3. D'CUNHA, J. G. JBBRAS, XV, p. 169.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF INDO-PORTUGUESE NUMISMATICS. (PART 3RD).

This paper describes the numismatic history of Portuguese India from 1580 A. D., when D. Luiz de Athayde, became the

Viceroy of India for the second time. The author has dealt at length with the origin of some of the denominations of coins which were current during this period such as *Xerafin*, *Tanga*. *Lāry* or *Lārim*, *Pāgoda*, and *Pardāo*. Twenty-seven coins issued during the regime of various Viceroys have been described and illustrated in three plates.

V 4. D'CUNHA, J. G. JBBRAS, XVI, p. 17.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF INDO-PORTUGUESE NUMISMATICS. (PART 4TH).

This is the last paper on the series of this class of coins and it covers the period from 1730 to 1880 A. D. In this article about sixty coins issued under the regime of the various Portuguese Viceroys have been described and illustrated in four Plates.

V 5. FERNANDES, B. A. JNSI, III, p. 115.

INDO-PORTUGUESE COINS. SILVER ISSUES OF DIŪ.

The Portuguese established their mints at Goā, Cochīn Bassein, Damān and Chaul and though Diū was occupied as early as 1535 A. D., no mint was opened there. The monetary needs of this place were met by supplies from the Goā mint. Side by side with the Goā currency, coins of other foreign countries including coins of Persia, the *Sequins* of Venice and the *Lārin* were in use. The most popular coin in Diū at that time was a gold piece of Muẓaffar Shāh II (?) of Gujarāt called *Muẓafarhsāhi* which the Portuguese had re-named *Madrafaxāo*. Inspite of Goā's opposition, a mint was opened at Diū in 1685 and it issued coins of all the metals. This mint was finally closed in 1859 A. D. The author has described and illustrated 18 coins in two plates. At the end he has given illustrations of ten types of Crosses used on the Portuguese coins and has pointed out their historical significance. In his opinion, these coins can be assigned to some particular period with the type of a Cross found on them.

(W) INDO-DANISH

W 1. DESIKACHARI & RANGACHARI. MJLS. 1888-89, p. 69.

INDO-DANISH COINS.

In 1612, the Danish East India Company was formed at Copenhagen and their first ship arrived in India in 1618 or 1619 A. D. The Company obtained permission to build a fort, from the Nāik Rājā of Tānjore, a little seaport town known as Tranquebar. A fort called Dansborg was soon after built and a factory established. The Danes had also their factories at Serampore near Calcutta and at Porto Novo in South India. For a period of over two hundred years, these territories remained into their possession but in 1845, the British purchased them from Denmark. Twenty silver and copper coins issued by Kings Christian IV, V, VI, and VII and Frederick III, IV, V and VI, are described and illustrated in one plate.

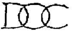
W 2 DESIKACHARI & RANGACHARI. IA, XXIV, p. 22

INDO-DANISH COINS.

The authors state that there is no authentic information regarding the history of the Danish mint at Tranquebar but no fewer than three hundred varieties of coins in lead, copper, silver and gold are known. The coins issued from other Danish mints such as Porto Novo, Serampore, or Bālāsore are not known. Out of three hundred varieties only about eighty can now be obtained in India. The oldest and the rarest coins of the Tranquebar issues are those in lead and they are so much rusted that it becomes difficult to decipher the legend on them Lead was coined in the first three reigns beginning with Christian IV and the earliest known specimen bears the date 1644. The copper coins were issued for the first time in the reign of Frederick III and the earliest dated coin is of 1667 A. D. The silver coins began to be struck in the reign of Christian V, and the earliest date is 1683. There were no gold fanams and the only gold coin that was struck was the *pāgoda* of Christian VII. At the end, the authors have given a list of the Indo-Danish coins in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Denmark and have described about 160 coins which are not illustrated.

W 3. HERAS, H. NS, XLV, (323), p. 79.

THE DANISH COINS OF TRANQUEBAR.

This paper refers to a collection of 47 Danish coins which formed a part of the collection of Mr. H. T. Grogan of London. These were sold under the direction of Mr. Schulman in the year 1914. The catalogue of the whole collection, published by Mr. Schulman is the only catalogue which describes and illustrates these coins in two plates. In 1616 the Danish East India Company was formed at Copenhagen under the protection of King Christian IV. The Danish merchants settled at Tranquebar, a small territory on the eastern coast, granted to them by Raghūnātha Nāyak of Tānjore, in 1620. The first Company was dissolved in 1729 and in 1732 during the reign of Christian VI, a new company was formed and it was called the Danish Asiatic Company which lasted till 1839. In 1845, the Danish possessions in India were sold to England for 2 million Kroners. In this paper 38 coins belonging to all the Danish Kings from 1620 to 1845 are described but not illustrated. All these coins bear at least one monogram. The monogram of the King is formed with his initial and the figure of his reign. The initials during this period are only two, for all the Kings were called either Christian or Frederick alternately. In the first case the figure is placed inside the letter C, thus . In the second case the figure is intermixed with the initial F, thus . Sometimes the monogram is double, viz. two C's or two F's with two figures all intermixed, for instance, for Christian VII. The other monogram which is found on the reverse of the coins, is the monogram of the Company. Since there were two Companies with different names, the monograms were also two. First it was  , afterwards it was changed to .

W 4. HULTZSCH, E. IA, XXII, p. 116

DANISH COINS FROM TRANQUEBAR.

This paper gives a short history of the foundations of the Danish East India Company at Tranqebar in 1620 A. D. The author has described 32 coins mostly of copper beginning with the reigns of Christian the 4th and Frederick the 3rd and ending with Frederick the 6th and Christian the 8th. Unfortunately the coins are not illustrated.

(X) COINS OF MALAY

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X 1. ELLIS. H, L. NC. XV. (3rd ser.) p. 135

BRITISH COPPÈR TOKENS OF THE STRAITS

SETTEMENTS AND MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The copper coins which were current in these places were called Keping and 400 of them were equal to one Spanish dollar. These pieces were dated 1804 and 1835 and were minted in England. The legends on the Kepings are mostly in Malay language, which was of all the most useful and best known to the natives of the Far East. The name *"Malāyu"* was applied to every Muslim speaking Malāyan as his proper language. Forty one coins belonging to five different series have been described and fifteen of them have been illustrated.

X 2. GERINI, Lt. Col. JRAS. 1903. p. 339.

A MALAY COIN.

It describes two small gold coins found while digging a hole in the grounds of a Siamese Buddhist monastery in the province of Jaring, near Patani in Malaya. It bears on the obverse the figure of a maneless lion standing to left and the Persian legend on the reverse. It has been identified to be a coin of King Ṣālaḥ al Dīn of the Achīn State in Sumātra and its weight is 9 grains only. The coin is illustrated.

X 3. TEMPLE. R. C. IA, XLII, pp. 85-132, 153-159, 181-185, 209-216, 237-239, 253-254, 273-276.

THE OBSOLATE TIN CURRENCY AND MONEY OF

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

This lengthy article deals with the tin currency and weights in use in the Federated Malay States towards the close of the 19th century. This currency was established by the Dutch and the British East India Companies and crude types of coins and weights made of animal figurines are illustrated in many plates.

1808

(Y) ANDAMAN ISLANDS

Y 1. TEMPLE, R. C. IA. XXVI. p. 192.

THE ANDAMAN TOKENS.

Between 1861 and 1870, following types of token currencies were issued for the use of this island:–

1. 1860. Card token, punched.
2. 1860–61. Improved card token, punched.
3. 1861. Copper token, punched.
4. 1866. ,, ,, ,,
5. 1867. Card token.

Of these, the card tokens of 1860, and the copper tokens of 1861 and 1866, were forged to a considerable extent. All the tokens are now very rare. No token is illustrated in this article.

(Z) MĀLDĪVES ISLANDS.

Z 1. ALLAN, J. NC, XII, (4th ser), p. 313.

THE COINAGE OF MĀLDĪVE ISLANDS WITH SOME NOTES ON THE COWRIE AND LĀRIN.

The author has included all the previous references to these coins and has tried to make this paper as complete as possible. The history of Māldīve Islands, which is a dependancy of Ceylon, is entirely derived from the accounts of few travellers such as Ibn Batūtā (1344–46) and Francois Pyrard is the de Laval (1602–7). The inhabitants of these islands were converted to Islam in the 12th century and Arabic language of the coin legends and not the Māldīve. Since the middle of the 17th century, the Māldīves have been voluntarily under the suzerainty of Ceylon to which an embassy bearing tribute is despatched annually. The coinage of this place does not begin till the end of the 17th century and before this date, the currency of the islands was the Cowrie and the Lārin. The cowries were found here in abundance and were exported to India and Africa. At the end, about 30 coins issued by the various Sultāns have been described and illustrated.

SĀSSĀNIAN COINS

BAYLEY, E. C. JASB, XLIII, p. 99.

NOTE ON A HOARD OF 543 SĀSSĀNIAN COINS IN POSSESSION OF COL. H. HYDE, R. E.

This small article gives a list of 543 coins belonging to Khusrau I, Hormazd IV and Khusru II Parwiz. The dates range from 530 to 628 A. D. and the coins do not bear any illustration.

MOMMSEN, Prof. NC, XI [illegible] 356–56, p. 223.

ON THE WEIGHT OF SĀSSĀNIAN COINS.

The weights of the gold and silver coins are given as under :–

Gold (Whole piece). about 130 grs.
,, (Half piece). ,, 63 or 66 grs.
Silver. The ordinary coins, about 62 grs.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXVIII, (170), p. 43.

THE DRACHME OF THE SASSANIAN QUEEN BŌRĀN.

It refers to article No. 99 of NS, XVI by Mr. Thanawala, in which a rare dirham of Queen Puravdukht is described. The monogram on this drachme is given as رام (rām) but in the author's opinion it should be نیهچ (nīhch). The name of the Queen read as Puran-dukht or Tauran-dukht so far should also be corrected and be read as Queen Bōrān.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXVIII, (172), p. 54.

"A NEW TYPE OF SILVER DIRHAM OF THE SASSANIAN MONARCH ZĀMĀSP (JAMĀSP)."

Refers to article No. 117 of NS, XX, by Mr. Thanawala, in which a drachme of Zāmāsp is described. In the author's opinion this drachme was issued by Khusraū I and not by Zāmāsp and he supports his reading on the form of the crown and crescent etc., found on these coins.

PARUCK. F. D. J. NS. XXVIII. (174). p. 59.

ON A GOLD COIN OF THE SASSANIAN KING SHĀPUR THE GREAT.

On the death of Hormazd II (310 A. D.) his natural heir Hormazd was set aside by the nobles and a posthumous son, the famous Shāpur II was elected to occupy the throne even before he was born. The coronation ceremony was performed immediately after the *Mobed's* (Priest's) declaration that the embryo was of the male sex. This monarch reigned for seventy years and was a contemporary of no less than ten Roman emperors beginning with Galerius and ending with Valentinian II, He gave a heavy blow to the Romans by conquering five of their provinces. He died in 379 A. D. and was a man of superb physique and remarkable valour. A gold coin of this ruler is described and illustrated.

PARUCK F. D. J. NS. XXVIII. (183). p. 100

"A SILVER DIRHAM OF BASTHAM".

It makes reference to article No. 154 of NS. XXVI. by Mr. Thanawala. The author of this note makes a few additions and corrections in the description of the silver coin of Bistam, and the history of this rebel. This ruler did not belong to the house of Sāsān and therefore he cannot strictly be styled a Sāssānian.

PARUCK F. D. J. NS. XXIX. (185). p. 156.

THREE INTERESTING SĀSSĀNIAN DRACHMES.

Following three drachmes are described and illustrated:-

(1) Kobād I. It bears no legend on the obverse and no date but only the mint on the reverse.

(2) Hormazd IV. On the reverse, the date and the mint in changed positions contrary to the established usage.

(3) Hormazd IV. This coin is dated in his 13th regnal year.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS. XXIX. (186). p. 162

ON A SILVER COIN OF THE SASSANIAN KING KHOREZĀD-KHUSRAU.

Obverse. The bust of the King to right and in front of the face, the legend *Khūsrūī afzutū.*

Reverse. A blazing fire-altar.

It is issued from the Nihch mint and bears the date Two and weighs 64.5 grs. The coin is illustrated.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS. XXX. (187). p. 253.

TWO RARE SĀSSĀNIAN DRACHMES.

Following coins are described here:–

(1) Hormazd II. the 8th Sāssānian monarch, was the son of Narses (293-303 A. C), and reigned from 303 to 310. This coin is different from those already published and its weight of 68 grs. is very high.

(2) Kobād I died on 13th Sept. 531 and was succeeded by his destined heir, Khusrau surnamed Anosharvān Khusrau was a great king and deserved the title of "the Just" He died in Feb. 579. A. C. The interesting peculiarity of this drachme is that the regnal year is inscribed in Pahlavi *Chehar* (4) instead of the Semitic *arbā*.

PARUCK. F. D. J. NS, XXX, (188), p.255

A CORRECTION NOTE.

It makes reference to article No. 174 published in NS,XXVIII above and makes the following correction:—

The statement, "On the death of Hormazd II. (310) A. C.), his natural heir was set aside by the nobles..........." requires. correction. Hormazd II was succeeded early in 310 A. C. by his son Adharnarseh, who was soon deposed and probably slain, ostensibly for his cruelty. The nobles now held the reins of power, and having blinded one brother of the fallen King and imprisoned another (Hormazd), crowned Shāpur II, the new born (or unborn) son of queen Ifrā-Hormazd (310) A. C.). This queen was a Jewess.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXX, (189), p. 256.

30 [illegible] 1982

THE RARE SĀSSĀNIAN MINT KVI BBA OR KVN BBA

During the reign of Bahrām IV Kirmānshāh (388-399 A.C.), there appears on the reverse of his coins the mint-monogram KVI BBA or KVN BBA, which is not met with on the coins of any of the other Sāssānian monarchs. The mint-monogram is composed of a few Pahlavi letters forming the commencement of the name of a place where the coin was struck. In all, seven drachmes known of this King were issued from this rare mint. The author thinks that "De Morgan is right when he remarks that the honorific epithet BBA was attached to one of the towns in the extreme east of the empire which perhaps had struck under another monogram, Merv, Balkh, Nīshāpur and other great cities of the districts, which appertained to the King of Persia in the year of his death. Unfortunately we do not possess any indication of a definite nature for our guide as to the choice of the city or cities which carried these honorific epithets".

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXX, (192), p. 262

A RARE TYPE OF DRACHME OF SHĀPUR II.

Obverse. The bust of King to right.

Reverse. A fire-altar but without attendants. On the right of the fire, reading from the outside of the piece, the legend *Atūr-ī* "The fire of"; and on the left, reading from the inside *Shahpūrī* "Shāpūr". The coin is illustrated.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXXV, (218), p. 101.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SĀSSĀNIAN NUMISMATICS.

This article gives a short summary of the various contributions made by many eminent European scholars, on the studies of these coins. At the end, he has given a Bibliography of the articles published in various literary journals of Europe and France.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NS, XXXVII, (232), p. 1.

SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED SĀSSĀNIAN COINS.

Following coins are published in this article :–

(1) A unique Hemidrachm of Shāpūr, son of Pāpak.
(2) An Obol of Ardashīr I.
(3) A Binominal Drachm of Ardashīr I.
(4) A Drachm of Narses.
(5) Another Drachm of the rare type of Shāpūr II.
(6) A new Portrait of Shāpūr II.
(7) A new Sāssānian Mint.
(8) A Drachm of Bahrām Gor.
(9) Another Drachm of Bahrām Gor.
(19) A unique one–eighth of a Drachm of Jāmāsp.
(11) A rare type of Drachm of Ardashīr III.

PARUCK, F. D. J. NC, XVI, (3rd ser.), p. 246

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN SILVER COINS OF SĀSSĀNIAN FABRIC.

This article illustrates a silver coin which has not been definitely assigned to any particular ruler. In the interpretation of this coin the opinions of various scholars differ. It bears on the obverse a big head of a ruler and the reverse shows the figure of a horseman to right.

THANAWALA, F. J. NS, XVI, (99), p. 703.

A SILVER DIRHAM OF THE SASSANIAN QUEEN PŪRĀNDUKHT.

Obverse. Bust of queen to right and jewels interwoven with long curls reaching to the breasts.

Legend. To left behind the back of bust. افزودن 'Increase'. To right in front of face, بوراني Būrāni.

Reverse. Fire–altar.

Legend. To left, 'احدی' 'first' regnal year.

To right, رام Rām (the mint–town).

The coin is illustrated.

Obverse. Bust of King to right. To left behind the back of the bust the legend, *Afzūn.*
To right in front of face, *F'ozi Vastham.*

Reverse. A fire altar. Legend to left, *Asra*=10, i. e. the 10th regnal year.
To right, *Rad* or *Rud* = the city known as Shahrud in Khorāsān.
The coin is illustrated.

THOMAS, E. JRAS, XIII, p. 373.

NOTES INTRODUCTORY TO SĀSSĀNIAN MINT MONOGRAMS AND GEMS WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE ON THE ARABICO-PEHLVI SERIES OF PERSIAN COINS.

This lengthy and scholarly article deals with the Alphabets and Numerals of the Pehlavi script and gives geographical references of Pehlavi mints. Some Sāssānian coins and a large number of gems are described and illustrated.

THOMAS, E. NC, XV, 1852-53, p. 65.

REMARKABLE INDO-SĀSSĀNIAN COINS.

This note refers to a Sāsānian coin obtained by Major Nuthall, of the Bengal army during a late march to Peshāwar. Is is of silver and weighs 52 grs. The obverse bears the name of

Rājā Pam-a ? – Udayāditya.

(The illustration of this coin clearly shows that it is not a Sāsānian coin. It belongs to the series of the Ephthalite or White Hūns coins noted in Part I of my Bibliography vide page 84.-C.R.S.)

THOMAS, E. NC, VI, (N. S.), p. 241.

SĀSSĀNIAN GEMS.

In this small article he has described a signet of Verāhrān Kermān Shāh, engraved during the reign of the great Sāpor,

the successful adversary of Constantius, Julian, and Jovian. This signet bears the title "King of Kings" and "King of Kermān". The legend surrounding the portrait of the King is translated as under :–

"Varāhrān, King of Kermān, son of the Worshipper of Ormazd, the divine Shāpūr, King of Kings of Irān and non–Irān, of Celestial origin from God".

The signet bears a beautiful illustration.

THOMAS, E. NC, XII, (N. S.), p. 33, 105,271

SĀSSANIAN COINS.

In this article, the author has dealt with the coins of this dynasty at great length. A list of the rulers with their accession years is given in the beginning and a large number of coins issued by the various rulers have been described and illustrated in three plates.

VESMEN, (R). NC, VIII (5th series), p. 249.

UNPUBLISHED SĀSSĀNIAN COINS IN THE ERMITAGE, LENINGRAD.

The author gives a short history as to how one of the best collections of Sāssānian coins in the world was made. At present there are 35 gold, 2438 silver and 77 copper and potin coins in the Ermitage Museum. Most of these coins were not described by Mr. Paruck in his Catalogue as he was not in a position to study this collection. In this article coins of the kings from Ardashīr to Shāpūr II are described and illustrated.

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INDEX I. AUTHORS.

(Numbers refer to items and not to pages)

A

AGRAWALA, J. K. N3.
AGRAWALA, V. S. M1, N2, N3 to N5, N69, S1.
AHMAD, SHAMSU-D-DIN, B1 to B3, L1.
ALLAN, J. A1, M2 to M4, N115, N141, N141a, Q1, Z1.
ALTEKAR, A. S. A2, M5.
ANTANI, R. M. A3, Q2.
AYYANGAR, R. S. R. N112, N128.

B

BANERJI, R. D. A4, A5, B4, to B7, G1, N80.
BAYLEY, E. C. A6, A7, B8.
BEVERIDGE, H. N40.
BHATTACHARYA, P. N. M6.
BLEAZBY, G. B. A8 to A12, N6.
BLOCHMANN, H. A13 to A17, B9 to B11, G2, M7, M8, N41, N116.
BOGDANOV, L. M9.
BROWN, C. J. D1, M10, N81, N142, N143, S2.
BUCKNILL, J. A. U1, U2.
BURN, R. A18, A19, B12, B13, D2, F1, I (a) 1, M11 to M13, N7, N78, N117, N127, N144, N145, Q3, S3.

C

CAMPBELL, W. E. M. Q4.
CODRINGTON, O. D3, D4, M15, M16, Q5, Q6.
COVERNTON, J. G. G3, G4.

D

DaCUNHA, J. G. V1 to V4.
DAMES, M. L. N146, P1.
DELMERICK, J. G. A20 to A23, N67, N102.
DESIKACHARI, L. 2, W1, W2.
DIKSHIT, K. N. F2, M17, M18, N8, N70, Q7.
DURGA PRASAD. A24.

E

ELLIS, H. L. X1.

F

FERNANDES, B. A. V5.

G

GERINI, Lt. Col. X2.
GIBBS, J. A25, D5, N42.
GUPTA, P. L. A26, N9, N10, N43, N147, P2.
GYANI, R. G. N82, Q8 to Q12.

H

HAIG, W. A27, N148.
HENDERSON, J. R. T1.
HERAS, H. W3.
HODIVALA, S. H. A28, A29, F3, F4, M19, N11 to N17, N44 to N49, N71, N83 to N87, N106, N107, N122, N123, N125, N129, N130, N149 to N154.
HOERNLE, A. F. R. A30 to A33, B14, E1, M20, M21, Q13.

HORWOOD, T. B. F5, N50.
HULTZSCH, E. L3, T2, W4.

I

IRVINE, W. N88, N89, N103, N104, N155, Q14.
ISMAIL, MUHAMMAD. D6. H1 to H3, M14, M22.

J

JACKSON, R. P. Q15, T3.
JAGAT PRASAD. N51, N90, P3.
JOHNSTON, J. M. C. U3.
JOSHI, P. M. U4.

K

KAUS, H. A34, D7, D8, J1, J2, N91.
KHARE, G. H. N18, Q16.
KHWAJA, M. A. M23, M24, N118, N156, N157.
KING, L. W. G5, G6, M25, N158.
KOTWALL, C. E. N19, U5.

L

LAIDLAY, J. W. B15.

M

MANKAD, B. L. Q17.
MARSHALL, D. N. N131.
MASTER, A. F6, F7, N20, N21, N119, Q18.

N

NEVILL, H. R. A35 to A43, A80, B16, B17, E2, N159.
NIGAM, K. C. S4.

O

OLIVER, E. E. F8, N22.

P

PANNA LAL, A44, N23, N24, N52, N72, N108, N113, N132, N133.
PARUCK, F. D. J. N160.
PRAYAG DAYAL. A45, M26, N92, N93, N114, N134, N161, S5.

R

RANGACHARI, T. L1, W1, W2.
REU, B. N. O1.
RODGERS, C. J. A46 to A53, C1 to C3, L4, M27 to M29, N25 to N28, N53, N54, N162 to N165, P4, Q19, Q20, R1.

S

SABOOR, M. A. D9, N94, N95, N166.
SANYAL, N. B. B18.
SEWELL, R. M30.
SHERE, S. A. A58, M31.
SHREENIVAS, T. H4, N96, N120, N168 to N170.
SINGHAL, C. R. A54 to A57, D10, D11, F9 to F15, G7 to G9, K1, L5, M32, N39a, N55, N167.
SINGHI, B. S. N73.
STAPLETON, H. E. A59, A60, B19 to B21.
STULPNAGEL, C. R. A61
SYMONDS, T. J. Q21.

T

TARAPORE, P. S. A62, D12 to D14, F16, M33 to M35, N56, N74, N172 N173, N173a.

TARAPOREVALA, V.D.B N29, N97, N171.
TAYLOR, G. P. F17 to F19. H5 to H7, N1, N30 to N35, N57 to N61, N98, N99, N105, N109, N135, N174, to N185, Q22, Q23.
TEMPLE, R. C. N62, Q24, X3, Y1.
THAKORE, M. K. K2, N136 P5.
THANAWALA, F. J. D15 I1, N63, N186, N187.
THOMAS, E. A63 to A66, B22, B23, U6.
THORBURN, P. A67, N188, Q25.
THURSTON, E. U7.

U

UNVALA, J. M. M37.
UPADHYAYA, S. C. U8.

V

VOST, W. A68, N36, N75, N189, N190, O2, Q26.

W

WESTCOTT, A. U9, U10.
WILSON, H. H. H8, S6.
WHITEHEAD, R. B. A69 to A71, C4, M36, N37, N64, N65, N79, N101, N110, N137, N140, N191 to N197, P6, P7, Q27.
WHITTELL, H. M. A72, D16, D17, E3.
WRIGHT H. N. A73 to A80, G10 to G12, N38, N39, N66, N68, N76, N77, N100, N111, N121, N124, N126, N138, N139, N198 to N202, Q28, S7.

Z

ZAMBAUR, E. V., U11.

INDEX II.

Ruler & Dynasties etc,

(Numbers refer to items and not to pages)

A

'ABDULLĀH QUṬB SHĀH (Quṭb Shāhi Dynasty) I (a) I.

ABŪBAKAR SHĀH. (Tughlaq). A31. A37. A41.

ABDU-L-ḤASAN. (Quṭb Shāhī Dynasty) I (a) 1.

'ĀDIL SHĀH. (Mālwa ?). G9.

'ĀDIL SHĀH. (of Mā'bar). M2a.

'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY (Coins of). H1 to H8, M22.

AḤMAD SHĀH (son of Firoz III Tughlaq). M2a.

AḤMAD SHĀH (of Bengal). B15. B18.

AḤMAD SHĀH I, II & III of Bahmanī). A22, D2, D3, D5, D15, M34.

AḤMAD SHĀH I (Gujarāt). F18, F19, K1.

AḤMAD SHĀH II (Gujarāt). F18. M21.

AḤMAD SHĀH III (Gujarāt) F1.

AḤMAD SHĀH (Mughal). A67. M23. M33. N122 to N124. N141. N149. N156. N160. N168. N172. N188.

AIBAK (Turks). A67.

AKBAR (Mughal). A22. A65. A67. C3. G7. M10. M21. M33. M35. N2 to N39a. N57. N59. N64. N143. N141a. N149. N150. N160. N172. N173. N186. N187. N188. N189. N190.

AKBAR II (Mughal). N140. N166.

'ĀLAMGĪR II (Mughal). M23. M34. N123. N125. N126. N141. N150. N156. N159. N160. N166. N169 to N173. N179. N186.

'ĀLAM SHĀH (Sayyids). A13. A42. A44.

'ALĀU-D-DĪN OF KHWĀRIZM). A48.

AL—ḤASAN QARLAGH (of Sind) A31. A52.

AL-ḤASAN SHĀH (Mā'bar). D4.

'ALI SHĀH (of Bengal). A18, B2, B3. B22.

ANANTAVARMAN (of Kālinga). M21.

ANDAMĀN (Coins of) Y1.

ARMENIAN COINS. M15.

ASADU-D-DĪN (Khaljīs). A47. A70.

AṢAF-JĀHI DYNASTY (of Hyderābād). M35.

AURANGZEB (Mughal). A21, A67, M23, M24, M34, M35, N44, N76, N80 to N100, N141, N143, N147, N 149, N 150, N 156 to N159, N161, N162, N166, N168 to N173, N179, N180, N181, N186, N188, N190.

AWADH or OUDH (Coins of the Nawābs of). M26, S1 to S7.

Ā'ẒAM SHĀH (of Bengal). B11, B14, B15, B17.

Ā'ẒAM SHAH (Mughal). N101, N142, A162, N166, N178, N180.

'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN (Mughal) N110.

B

BĀBUR (Mughal). A48, N1, N143, N150.

BACHA SHĀHĪN (the Slave) A70.

BADTA 'ALI? (of Kashmir) C2.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH (Governor of Bengal). A1, A18, A22, A72, B3, B16, B22.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH (Gujarāt) F4, F9, F15, F18, N1.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH (Mālwa coins of). G3, G10.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH II (Mughal). A22.

BAHĀWALPŪR STATE TOSHAKHĀNA (Coins in the). N191.

BAHLOL SHAH (Lodis). A36, A43, A50, E3.

BAHMAN SHĀH I (Bahmanī). D15, D16.

BAHMAN SHĀH (Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Bahmanī). D11, D12, D13.

BAHMANĪ COINS (History of). D9.

BAHMANĪ COINS. D1, D17, F8, M31.

BAHRĀM SHĀH (Turks). A18.

BALBAN (Turks). A21, A50, A56, A69, A73, A77, L1.

BARAKZAI DYNASTY (of Kābul). M25.

BĀRBAK SHĀH (of Bengal). B1, B9, B14, B15.

BARBAK SHĀH (of Jaunpur). E3.

BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BIDAR (Coins of). J1, J2, M24.

BAYĀZĪD SHĀH (of Bengal). B9, B14, B17.

BĀZ BAHĀDUR (Mālwa.) G7.

BEDAR BAKHT (Mughal). A22.

BENGAL COINS (Post Gupta). B19.

BENGAL SULṬĀNS (Coins of). M20, M31.

BĪJĀPUR LĀRIN, H6, H8.

BISMILLĀ KHĀN (Nawāb of Rādhanpur). Q17.

BUGHRĀ SHĀH (of Bengal). A18, B10.

C

CHANDRAJĪTA SIMHA (of Manipur). A67. Q25.

D

DĀŪD SHĀH (Bahmanī). D3, D5, D15.
DĀNIYĀL MIRZĀ (son of Akbar). N33.
DANUJAMARDDANADEVA (of Bengal). B5, B21.
DAULAT SHAH (of Bengal) B23.
DĀWAR BAKHSH (Mughal) N67, N68.
DEHLĪ (Sultāns of). A64, A65, M3, M31.
DEWĀS STATE (Coins of) Q28.
DHARMAPĀLA (of Bengal) M17.
DURRĀNIS (Coins of). P1 to P7.

E

EAST INDIA COMPANY (Coins of the). U1 to U11.
EDWARD VII. A67.
EGYPT (Coins of). M15.

F

FARRUKHSIYAR (Mughal). N72, N84, N110, N112 to N114, N141, N142, N143, N149, N157, N158, N161, N166, N169, N170, N172, N178, N180, N187.
FĀRŪQĪ RULERS OF KHĀNDESH. K1, K2, M32.
FATH SHĀH (of Bengal). A33, B9, B15.
FATH SHĀH (of Kashmir). C1, C3, C4.
FIROZ I (Turks). A18, A25.
FIROZ SHĀH II (Khaljīs). A17, A25, M7.
FIROZ SHĀH III (Tughlaq). A11, A22, A37, A41, M15.
FIROZ SHĀH & FATH KHĀN (Tughlaq). A25, A31, A41, A51.
FIROZ SHAH ZAFAR (Tughlaq). A6, A25, A37, A41, A48, A69.
FIROZ SHĀHS (of Bengal) A60, B2, B3, B9, B15, B22.
FIROZ SHĀH (Bahmanī). D2, D3, D5, D15.

G

GĀIKWĀRS (Coins of). Q8, Q22.
GEORGE THOMAS. Q1.
GHĀZI SHĀH (of Bengal) B22.
GHAZNAVI SULṬĀNS OF LĀHORE (Coins of). M28, M29.
GHIYĀS SHAH KHILJĪ (Mālwa). G2, G4, G7.
GHĪAYSU-D-DĪN (MA-BAR). D4.

GUJARĀT COINS (Sulṭāns of). F3. F5. F7. F8. F11. F17. G1. M10.

H

ḤAIDAR 'ALI (of Mysore). N153.

ḤAIDAR SHĀH (of Kashmir) C1. C3. C4.

ḤAMZĀH SHĀH (of Bengal) B9. B17.

HARPĀL DEO. A70.

HĀRŪN-AL-RASHĪD ('Abbāsi Khalīf). M17.

ḤASAN GANGO (Bahmanī). D5.

ḤASAN SHĀH (of Kasmir). C1. C3. C4.

HĀTAKESVARA SĀI KORĪ. Q23.

HEPHTHALITE COINS. M37.

HOSHANG SHĀH (of Malwā). A22. G11. M32.

HUMĀYŪN SHĀH (Bahmanī). D2. D3. D5. D6. N173a.

HUMĀYŪN SHĀH (Mughal). A48. C4. N1. N141a.

ḤUSAIN SHĀH (of Bengal). A22. A60. B9. B10. M4.

ḤUSAIN SHĀH (of Kashmir). C1.

ḤUSEIN SHĀH (of Jaunpur). A25. B1. E1. E3.

HŪVISHKA. N5.

I

IBRĀHĪM I (Khaljīs). A62.

IBRĀHĪM (Lodīs). A43. A51.

IBRĀHĪM SHĀH (Sūrīs). A22. A25. A32.

IBRĀHĪM SHĀH (Governor of Bengal). A1.

IBRĀHĪM SHĀH (of Kashmir). C1. C4.

IBRĀHĪM SHĀH (of Jaunpur). E1. E3. M7.

IBRĀHĪM II (King of Bījāpur). N33.

ĪLTUTMISH (Turks). A13. A18. A25. A30. A48. A50. A66. A77. B23. M8.

ILIYĀS SHĀH (of Bengal). B1. B2. B3. B15. B17. B18. B22.

INDO-DANISH (Coins of). W1 to W4.

INDO-PORTUGUESE (Coins of). V1 to V5.

ISLĀM SHĀH (Sūrīs). A25. A46. A51. A60. A68. A75. C2. C3. M33.

ISMĀ'IL SHĀH (of Bengal). C1.

ISMĀ'L SHĀH (Mā'bar). D4.

'IWAẒ (of Bengal). A30. A66. A67. B23.

J

JA'FAR ('Abbāsīd Calīph). M5.

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH (Mughal). M33. N111. N143. N149. N157. N166. N168. N170. N172. N180. N187.

JAHĀNGĪR (Mughal). A13. A22. M8. M20. M33. N34. N39 to N67. N141a. N148. N150. N158. N160. N165. N189. N190.

JAIPUR STATE (Coins of). A3. Q2.

JAI SINGH. Q3.

JAJALLA DEVA (Chedī Dynasty). M20.

JALĀL SHĀH (Ruler of Kālpī). M19. M20.

JĀMNAGAR STATE (Coins of). F8.

JANJĪRA (Coins of). Q9.

JAUNPUR COINS. E2. E3. G1. M31.

JHALĀWĀR STATE (Coins of). A3. Q2. Q26.

JODHPUR STATE (Coins of). A3. Q2.

K

KĀBUL (Coins of). M9.

KAIKAŪS (of Bengal). A18.

KAIQUBĀD (Turks). A77.

KALĪM-ULLAH (Bahmanī). D3. D8. D15. N148.

KĀM BAKHSH (Mughal). N87. N102 to N105. N162. N166. N171. N178.

KARNĀTIK (Nawābs of). Q15. Q21.

KĀTHIĀWĀD KORĪS. M21.

KAYŪMARṢ (Turks). A8. A23. A25.

KHALJĪ DYNASTY. L1. M37.

KHURRAM (Shāh Jahān). N46.

KHUSRŪ (Khaljīs). A7. A22. A25. B8.

KIRAT SINGH (of Dholpur). A67. Q25.

KOCH OR AHOM KING. A5.

KUSHĀNĀS. N5.

KUTCH AND KĀTHIĀ-WĀR (Coins of). Q5. Q6.

M

MĀ'BAR SULṬĀNS (Coins of). D4. L1 to L5. M4.

MADURĀ SULṬĀNS (See Mā'bar).

MAHENDRĀDEVA (of Bengal). B5. B21.

MAḤMŪD (of Ghaznī). M1. M11. M18.

MAḤMŪD (Son of Muḥammad bin Sām). A57.

MAHMŪD SHĀH I (Turks). A2. A15. A18. A25. A30. A58. A77. B23.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH (Shamsu-d-dīn). A29. A47. A69. A70. A71.

MAḤMŪD SHAH II (Tughlaq). A20. A21. A25. A41. M15.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH (Lodīs). A43.

MAḤMŪD SHĀHS (of Bengal). A60, B7, B9, B10, B11, B12, B14, B15, B18.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH (of Bahmanī). A22, D3. D5. D15.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH (of Jaunpur). A21, E1. E3.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH I (Gujarāt) F6, F9, F12, F18.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH II (Gujarāt) F15, M32.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH III (Gujarāt). F1. G9.

MAḤMŪD SHĀH KHILJĪ (of Mālwa). A22. G1, G8. G11.

MALAY (Coins of). X1 to X3.

MALDIVES (Coins of). Z1.

MĀLWA SULṬĀNS (Coins of). G1, G12, M10.

MĀLWA COINS (History of). G5. G6.

MAS'ŪD SHĀH (Turks). A30, A59, M26.

MĪR JA'FAR'S PLASSEY MEDAL. Q27.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH (Khiljī). A1. A14, A21, A27, A45, A47, A70, A77.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH II (Sayyids). A14, A25, A42.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH (of Bengal). B17, B22.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH (of Kashmir). C4.

MUGHAL COINS (Notable). N195, N196, N197.

MUGHAL COINS (Novelties in). N158.

MUGHAL NIṢĀRS. N159.

MUGHAL COPPER COINS. N164.

MUGHAL COINS (Miscellaneous). A68. N173a. N192, N198 to N202.

MUḤAMMAD BIN SĀM. A1, A48, A50, A67, M2.

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH II (Khiljī). A5, A24, A25, A27, A34, A47, A56, A70, B17, M26.

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH III (Tughlaq). A1, A10. A19, A22, A25, A27, A31, A34, A50, A59, A69, A72, A74, A76, A80, B2, B3, B22, D5, M7, M15, M22, M26, M37.

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH IV (Tughlaq). A22, A41, A48, A69.

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH V BIN FARĪD (Sayyids). A25, A42.

MUḤAMMAD 'ĀDIL (Sūrīs). A16, A32, A33, A46, A48, A 68, A75,

MUḤAMMAD QARLAGH (of Sind), A25, A52.

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (of Bengal). A48, B6, B9, B10, B13, B14, B15, M21.
MUḤAMMAD 'ALI SHĀH (of Kashmir). A22, C2,
MUḤAMMAD YŪSUF SHĀH (of Kashmir). A22, C1.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (of Kashmir). A48, C1, C4,
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH I (Bahmanī). A25, D2, D5. D15, D16, M23, M33, M34.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH II & III (Bahmanī). B6, D3, D5. D7, D15, M33, M34.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (of (of Jaunpur). E3.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH II (of Gujarāt). F13, F18.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (Mâlwa). G10, G11.
MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM (Mughal). A21, N161.
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (Mughal). A67, N108, N111, N112, N114, N117 to N121, N143, N149, N156, N160, N166, N168, N169, N170, N172, N180, N188, N190.
MUḤAMMAD AKBAR II (Mughal). A67.
MUJĀHID SHĀH (Bahmanī). D4, D5.
MURĀD BAKHSH (Mughal). A21, N77, N162.
MUẒAFFAR SHĀH (of Bangal). A7, B4, B8, B15.
MUẒAFFAR SHĀH I (Gujarāt). F19.
MUẒAFFAR SHĀH II (Gujarāt). F2, F9, F14, F15, M21.
MUẒAFFAR SHĀH III (of Gujarāt). M21.
MYSORE (Coins of). M31, T1 to T3.

N

NĀDIR SHĀH (Durrāni). N62.
NĀṢIR KHĀN, THE SLAVE (of Bengal). B18.
NASĪR KHĀN (Ruler of Kālpī). K1, M32.
NĀṢIR SHĀH (of Gujarāt). F10, K1.
NASRAT SHĀH (of Bengal). A60, A75, B9, B10, B15.
NATIVE STATES OF INDIA, Q1 to Q28.
NEPĀLESE WAR MEDALS. Q4.
NĪMROZ (Coins of). M27.
NIẒĀM SHĀH (Bahmanī). D2, D10.
NIẒĀM SHĀHĪ DYNASTY (Coins of). I1.
NIẒĀMS OF ḤYDERĀBĀD (Coins of the). Q10.
NŪR JAHĀN. N39, N49, N65, N186,
NUṢRAT SHĀH (Tughlaq.) A41.

P

PANJĀB (Coins of the modern Native Chiefs of). Q24.

PATIĀLA (Coins of). Q14.

PERSIA (Coins of). M14, M15.

PESHWĀS (Coins of the). Q16.

PORBANDAR (Coins of). Q17.

POST–MUGHAL COINS. Q18.

PRĀNANĀRAYANA (of Koch Bihār). N80.

Q

QĀDIR SHĀH (Mālwa). G9, G10, K2.

QĀDIR SHĀH (of Kālpī). M32.

QUEENS (Coins of Indian). M13.

QUEEN VICTORIA. A67.

QUṬB SHĀHS (of Golconda). I (a) 1, N71, N148.

R

RAFĪ'U-D-DARJAT (Mughal). A21, M24, N115, N143, N157, N162, N180, N187.

RAFĪ'U-D-DAULAH (Mughal). A21.

RĀJĀ GANES OR KANS (of Bengal). B21.

RĀM DEV (of Kāngra). A51.

RĀM SINGH (of Būndi). A67. Q25.

RĀNĀ AMAR SINGH (of Udaipur). N52.

RANJĪT DEO (of Jammū). N153, Q19.

RATNĀDEVA (of Chedī dynasty). M20.

RAZĪYYA (Turks). A18, A30, A48, B22.

S

ṢĀHIB QIRĀN (The Laqab). N152, N182.

SĀMANTADEVA. M5.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR (Mughal). N83, N103, N106 to N110, N141, N142, N143, N147, N149, N166, N169, N170, N178, N180.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II (Mughal). A67, M22, M24, M33, N29, N62, N126, N128 to N139, N149, N150, N158, N160, N163, N166, N170, N171, N172, N188, N189, N190.

SHĀH JAHĀN I (Mughal). A21, M20, M33, M34, M35, N67, N69 to N78, N143, N152, N158, N159, N163, N172, N179, N190.

SHĀH JAHĀN II and III (Mughal). A22, M35, N116, N127, N143, N162, N166, N180.

SHĀH SHUJĀ' (Mughal). N78 to N80, N162.

SHĀH SHUJĀ' (Durrāni). N163.

SHAMSU-D-DĪN (Mā'bar). D4.

SHER SHĀH (Sūrīs). A3, A4, A12, A13, A25, A32, A33, A46, A52, A54, A55, A60, A68, A75, A77, M8, M20, N143.

SHIVĀJĪ (Marāthā). M21.

SIKANDAR SHĀH I (Tughlaqs). A41.

SIKANDAR SHĀH (Lodīs). A26, A36, A43, M7.

SIKANDAR SHĀH (of Bengal). A18, A31, B2, B3. B13, B14, B15, B17, B22.

SIKANDAR SHĀH (of Kashmir). A48, C1.

SIKANDAR SHĀH (Gujarāt). F14, F15, F16.

SIKHS (Coins of the). R1.

SIND (Arab Governors of). O1, O2.

SINDHIĀS (Coins of the). Q11.

SINGHANA (Yādava King). A2.

SIRDĀR SINGH (of Jodhpur). A67, Q25.

SONS OF SĀM. A50, A52, A61.

SPALAPATIDEVA. M5.

SUBAKTAGĪN (of Ghazni). M21.

SŪRĪ DYNASTY (Coins of). A48.

TAIMŪR SHĀH (Durrāni). A 50, M21, N64.

TEHAMTAN SHĀH (Bahmanī?). D11, D12, D 13, M35.

TUGHLAQ I. A1, A21, A25, A27, A31, A40, A56, M15, M26, M28, M37.

TUGHLAQ II. A31, A37, A41.

U

'UMAR SHĀH (Shihābu-d-dīn). A9.

V

VENECIAN COINS. M15.

W

WĀFA BEG (Khaljīs), A47, A70.

WALI ULLAH (Bahmanī). D15.

Y

YĀDAVAS, A2.

YALDŪZ (Tāju-d-dīn). A25. A52, M2.

YAQUB SHĀH (of Kashmir) C2.

YŪSUF SHĀH (of Bengal). A15.

YŪSUF SHĀH (of Kashmir). C4.

YŪZBAK (of Bengal). A30.

Z

ZAINU-L- 'ĀBIDĪN (of Kashmir). C1, C4.

ZORĀWAR KHĀN (Nawāb of Rādhanpur). Q17.

INDEX III. MINTS.

A

AGRA. A3, A12, A22, A48, A77, M33, N19, N22, N25, N26, N27, N28, N39, N42, N49, N63, N65, N141a, N173a, N201.

AHMEDĀBĀD. A21, F9, N20, N22, N25, N26, N27, N31, N40, N42, N49, N56, N57, N58, N65, N77, N140, N162, N166, N170, N174, N180, N187, P5, Q18.

AHMADNAGAR. N6, N168, N180, N198, N201.

AHMEDNAGAR-FARAKHĀBĀD. A22, N113.

AHMAD SHĀHI. P2.

AHSANĀBĀD. A25, D4, D5, D6, D12, D15, M24, M33, M34, N96, N141, N156.

AJAYŪR (RĀJĀPUR). N149.

AJMER. A22, N22, N25, N37, N39, N52, N64, 'N65, N141a, N180, N201.

AKARWĀN. N128.

AKBARĀBĀD. M33, N22, N69, N73, N159, N162, N191, N201.

AKBARNAGAR. N49, N51, N70, N79, N159, N180.

AKBARPUR. N17.

AKBARPUR-TĀNDA. N17.

'ĀLAMGĪRNAGAR. N80.

'ĀLAMGĪRPUR. N141.

ALLAHĀBĀD. N26, N28, N49, N72, N76, N199.

ALWAR. N25.

AMĪRKOT (SHERKOT). N150.

ANOLĀ. P4.

ANŪPNAGAR (SHĀHĀBĀD). N138.

ĀNWALA (ĀONLA). M33.

ARKĀT. N157, N171, N180, Q15, Q21..

ASHRAF-AHMADNAGAR N178.

ASĪRGARH. N162.

ASSAM. A5.

ATAK. P4.

ATAK-BANĀRAS. N22, N26, N173a.

AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA-BUNYĀD). N115, N117, N160, N198, N200.

AURANGNAGAR. N168.

AUSĀ. N166, N180.

AWADH. N190.

'AZĪMĀBĀD (PATNA). A67.

B

BĀGALKOT. Q16.

BAHĀDURGARH. M33, N86, N166, N173a, N180 N187.

BAHĀDURPATAN. N170.
BAHĀWALPUR. P2. P6.
BAHRĀICH? N166, N190.
BAIRĀTH. N22. N28. N38.
BALĀNAGAR GADHĀ. N202.
BĀLĀPUR. T3.
BALWANTNAGAR. N111.
BANĀRAS (MUḤAMMADĀBĀD). S1. S4.
BANGĀLĀ. M20, N150.
BĀNKĀPUR. N157. N166. N168. N180.
BĀRĀMATI (OR TĀRĀMATI). N108. N118.
BARELI. N90. N156. P4.
BASODA. Q11.
BASSEIN. V2.
BHAKKAR. N22. N74. N180. P3.
BIDRŪR? N172.
BĪJĀPUR. N83. N98. N105. N114. N156. N161. N162. N198.
BISAULI. N133.
BODHĀNAH? A68.
BOMBAY. U5. U6. U8.
BROACH (BHAROAJ). N136.
BŪNDI. A67.
BURHĀNPUR. A67. I1. N25. N27. N97. N160. N166. N180. N186, N187. N188. N200, N201. Q11.

C

CALCUTTA. N199.
CAMBAY (KHAMBĀYAT). N77. N162. N171. N184.
CEYLON. V-1.
CHAINPUR. N149.
CHĀMPĀNĪR. A48.
CHANĀRH. A4.
CHANDRĀDVĪPA. B5.
CHAUL. V2.
CHINĀPATAN. N166. N172 N180.
CHITOR. N25.
COCHĪN. V-1.
CHUNĀR. N150.
CHŪSA. A68.

D

DALĪPNAGAR. N131. N172.
DAMAN. V2.
DĀRU-L-MULK. A21.
DĀRU-L-ISLĀM. A45. M26.
DAULATĀBĀD. A76. I1.
DAULATGARH. N166.
DEHLĪ. A2. A7. A8. A9. A13. A15. A17. A18. A21. A22. A25. A36. A48. A62. A69. A74. A77. B8. M8. N22. N25. N26. N27. N28. N187.
DELWĀRĀ. Q12.
DEOGARH. N150. N202.
DEOGĪR. A25. N22.
DERĀ. P2. P4.
DERĀJĀT. N201.
DIŪ. V-1. V5.
DOGĀNW (OR DOGĀM). N22. N26. N36. N75.

E

ELLICHPUR. N117. N148. N166.

F

FAKHRĀBĀD. A69.
FATḤĀBĀD. B9, D14, M23, M34, N111, N149, N198.
FATḤPUR. N22, N25, N26, N65, N165.
FIROZĀBĀD. B9, B11, B22.
FIROZGARH. N107, N142, N170, N173.
FIROZNAGAR. N89, N170.

G

GADNĀRAT (GARHA KOTA). N149, N202.
GAJJIKOTA (OR GANJI-KOTA). N112.
GANGPUR (GANDIKOT). N149.
GAUR. B23.
GHAZNĪ. A25, A61. M2.
GHIYĀṢPUR. B22.
GOĀ. V-1.
GOBINDPUR. N16, N22, N26.
GOKAK ('AẒAMNAGAR). N87, N142, N166, N180.
GOKULGARH. N137, N178.
GORAKHPUR. N9, N190.
GULBARGA. N96.
GULKANDA. N71, N168.
GULSHANĀBĀD (NĀSIK). N149, N180.
GŪTI, N112, N173a, N178.
GWĀLIAR. N25, N172, N198.

H

HĀFIẒĀBĀD. N190.
ḤAIDERĀBĀD (FARKH-ANDA BUNYĀD). A21, (I.i.)1, M35, N102. N160, N162, N172, N180.
ḤAIDARNAGAR. M33.
ḤĀJIPUR. N6.
HĀNSI (ṢAHIBĀBĀD). Q1.
HĀPUR. N43.
ḤIṢĀR, N25, N26, N150, N187.
HUKERI. N93.
ḤUSENĀBĀD. A75, B9, B10, N190.

I

IMTIYĀZ-GARH. N168, N201.
ĪSĀ-GADH. Q11.
ISLAMĀBĀD, N150, N173, N180.
ISLĀMBANDAR URF RĀJĀPUR. N99.
ISLĀMNAGAR. M24.

J

JAGANNĀTHPUR? N166.
JAHĀNGĪRNAGAR. A67, N29, N110. N159, N188, N199. N200.
JAINAGAR. Q3.
JAIPUR (SAWĀI). A3, N141.
JAISINGH OR JEESANKA. N120.

JALĀLPUR. N190.
JAMMŪ. Q19.
JAUNPUR. A48. A68. E3. N6. N8. N22. N25. N37.
JETPUR. M23. N156.
JHĀLĀWĀR. A3.
JINJI. N180.
JHŪSI. A33.
JODHPUR (SAWĀI). A3. A67.
JUNĀGADH. N141. N183.

K

KĀBUL. N25. N26. N28. N60. N165. N180. N201.
KALĀNAUR. N190.
KĀLPĪ (MUḤAMMADĀBĀD). A4. A33. N25.
KAMKARTE OR KANKURTI. N120. N169.
KĀNAN OR BAJĀNAN. N129.
KANAUJ. N22.
KANJI (CANJEEVERAM). N149. N166. N180.
KARARĀBĀD (KARĀD). N149. N178. N198.
KARĪMĀBĀD. N108.
KASHMIR. A22. C3. C4. N49. N65. N123.
KATAK. M20. M34. N76. N122. N172. N199. N201.
KHAIRPUR. N25. N150.
KHALIFATĀBĀD. B9.
KOILKŪNDA. M23. N156.
KOLHĀPUR. N108.
KORĀ. A21. N180.

L

LĀHORE. A22. A48. M29. M35. N6. N22. N25. N26. N27. N39. N41. N49. N55. N65. N67. N68. N84. N141. N159. N186. P4.
LAHRI BANDAR. N2. N27.
LAKHNAU. M26. N22. N26. N95. N117. N143. N172. N180. S1. S4.
LAKHNAUTI. A10. A18. A30. B10. B22.

M

MA'BAR. L5.
MACHHLIPATAN. M35. N117. N162. N180. N186. N198. N200.
MADRAS. U9. U10.
MAHISŪR (MYSORE). N135.
MAḤMŪDĀBĀD. B11.
MAḤMŪDBANDAR (PORTO NOVO ON COROMANDAL COAST) N180.
MAḤMŪDPUR (LĀHORE). M1.
NAILĀPUR. A67. N166. N171. N188.
MAKHSŪṢĀBĀD. N170.
MALĀCCA. V-1.
MALIKĀNAGAR. N162.
MĀLPUR. N25. N39.
MĀNAKPUR. M21. N7.
MĀNDŪ. F5. N45.

MĀNGARH (RĀMKOT IN JAMMŪ). N149.
MEERUT. N22.
MINT TOWNS OF THE DEHLĪ SULṬĀNS. A39.
MINT TOWNS OF THE SULṬĀNS OF GUJARĀT. F11.
MINT TOWNS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS. N185, N193. N194.
MĪRPUR OR MAINPUR. N19.
MU'AẒẒAMĀBĀD. N114, N170.
MUḤAMMADĀBĀD (BIDAR). D10, M34, N170.
MUḤAMMADĀBĀD URF CHĀMPĀNĪR. F4. F12.
MUJĀHIDĀBĀD. N124.
MUKHTAL. N172.
MULTĀN. N22. N26. N27, N125, N180, P2. P4.
MUMBAI. N157.
MUNGĪR. N199.
MURĀDĀBĀD. N132, P4.
MURSHIDĀBĀD. U11.
MURTAẒĀNAGAR. I1.
MUSṬAFĀBĀD (JUNĀGADH). F2, N172, N190.
MUẒAFFARĀBĀD. B10.

N

NAGAR. I1. M35.
NĀGPUR? N202.
NĀHAN. Q20.
NAJĪBĀBĀD. A67, N188.
NĀRNOL. N22. N26. N141. N161, N190.
NASĪRĀBĀD. M34, N94.
NAṢRATGADH? M34. N166
NEPĀL. A24.
NĪMROZ. M27.
NUṢRATĀBĀD. B10. N88, N92, N166, N168, N170. N171, N172.

P

PĀNDUAH. A4.
PĀNDUNAGARA. B5.
PANJNAGAR. N44. N46.
PATNA ('AZĪMĀBĀD). A21. N22. N49. N73. N106, N127. N150, N166. N180. N188. N199. N200.
PĀTTAN (ANHIRWĀLĀ). N23. N35. N39a.
PESHĀWAR. P4.
PHONDA. M23. N156.
PIHĀNI ('ABDULLĀ-NAGAR). N134.
POONĀMALI? N172.
PORBANDAR. N100. N141. N149. N180.
PŪNA (MUHIĀBĀD). N149 N171, Q16.
PURENDA. N166. N167. N173.

Q

QAMARNAGAR. M33, M34.
QANDAHĀR. N111, N121, N166.
QANDHĀR. N141a, N193.

R

RĀDHANPUR. Q17.
RĀMCHANDRĀNAGAR. M24.
RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR. N172.
ROHTĀS. M20.

S

SAHĀRANPUR. N22, N140.
SAIMŪR, N4.
SĀMBHAL. N22.
SANGAMNER. N82.
SARONJ. N168, N180, N186.
SĀSHTĪ. Q7.
SATĀRĀ. N111.
SĀTGĀON, A48, B2.
SHĀDIĀBĀD. A22, G7.
SHĀHGARH. A35.
SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD (DEHLĪ). A21, A22, N72, N81, N140, N159, N160, N161, N190. P4.
SHAKOTA? N166.
SHAMSĀBĀD. N173a.
SHERGARH. A77. N150.
SHEOPUR. Q11.
SHERPUR. N22.
SHOLĀPUR. N180.
SIKĀKUL. M24, N108, N157, N166. N168.
SIRHIND. N22, N150, N157. P4.
SĪTPUR. N15, N27. N173a.
SRINAGAR. C3, N12.
SULṬĀNPUR. A73.
SUNĀRGĀON. A1. A18. A22, B9, B22. M26.
SŪRAT. N24, N39, N49, N77, N126. N150, N160, N175.

T

TARPATRI. N112.
TATTA. N27, N150, N190. N201.
TORAGAL. N104, N166. N198.
TRANQUEBAR. W1 to W4
TREASURY. A33, B4, M4.
TUGHLAQPUR URF TIRHUT. A69.

U

UDAIPUR. A67. N188.
UDGĪR. (DĀRU-L-ẒAFAR QILA). N157.
UJHANI. (ĀṢAFĀBĀD). N134, N139.
UJJAIN. N50, N117, N142, N150, N160, N180, Q11.
URDŪ ZAFAR QARĪN. N6, N22, N26, N39, N65, N66.

W

WĀI. Q16.

Z

ẒAFARĀBĀD (BIDAR). M34, N91. N109, N141. N166, N179.
ẒAFARNAGAR. N150.
ẒAFARPUR. N180.
ZAINU-L-BILĀD (AḤMADĀBĀD). N119 N187.

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